



# Middle East News

## Egypt plans dialogue without Islamists

**CAIRO (R)** — The Egyptian government is preparing to offer political and economic reforms to rally secular opposition groups to its struggle against Islamic fundamentalism, political sources and diplomats said on Tuesday.

The forum for a deal is to be a "national dialogue" proposed last month by President Hosni Mubarak and now being organised for February.

Islamic groups — which range from the semi-tolerated Muslim Brotherhood to underground militants waging war on the state — are not invited.

Western diplomats say the government's main aim is to form an "anti-terrorist national front" which would draw the country's weak and divided secular opposition into alliance with the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) against the Islamists.

But opposition groups want a price for their support and the forum will be used to discuss changes in political and economic laws that could bring more democracy and ease restrictions on the economic system.

Islamists say the effort can not solve the country's prob-

lems and call for a broader debate which would give Muslim activists a voice in setting Egypt's future course.

Preparations for the "national dialogue" are being made by a government committee, which has begun consultations with opposition party leaders.

The committee is headed by Yousef Wali, who is deputy prime minister and head of the ruling party. The other members are Kamal Al Shazli, minister of the People's Assembly, and Information Minister Saifat Al Sherif.

The parties due to participate are the NDP, the Unionist Progressive Party, Al Wafid and the Socialist Labour Party, a leftist group which has had a tactical alliance with moderate Muslim fundamentalists.

Some influential political figures would also be invited to take part on their own account.

Egypt's constitutional laws have not been changed since the army overthrew King Farouk in 1952. The "national dialogue" will be the first such multi-party forum in the country's history.

Secular political parties were legalised in 1977 but the NDP, descendant of the sing-

le socialist party formed after the revolution, has won overwhelming majorities at all elections.

The secular groups want genuine political reforms as their price to participate in the front," one Western diplomat said.

The biggest excluded group is the Muslim Brotherhood, which is officially banned but operates more or less openly and has strong influence in trade unions and professional bodies.

Also barred are the underground Al Gama'a Al Islamiya (the Islamic group) and Islamic Jihad (holy war) which have mounted attacks on public officials and foreign visitors, inflicting grave losses on the \$3 billion tourism trade.

The militants want to overthrow the secular state and bring Egypt under the rule of an Islamic caliphate.

The government has repeatedly vowed not to talk to the army overthrown King Farouk in 1952. The "national dialogue" will be the first such multi-party forum in the country's history.

"They want is not a dialogue with the Islamists but a dialogue to destroy them. We are stretching our hands to the state to have a dialogue but they are refusing to answer," he told Reuters.

"If a large portion of the people is not represented, how will this dialogue succeed? If they want a national dialogue then it is not fair to alienate any faction."

According to Muslim militant lawyer Abdul Halim Mandour, "this proposed dialogue is to see how to confront or uproot the Islamic groups or what they call terrorist leaders."

"What they want is not a dialogue with the Islamists but a dialogue to destroy them. We are stretching our hands to the state to have a dialogue but they are refusing to answer," he told Reuters.

"We have repeatedly announced that we are ready for dialogue to put an end to this cycle of bloody violence whether from the government or from the Gammaa."

"I am entrusted and willing to carry out this role to halt the violence by these youths, called Al Gama'a Al Islamiyah, and the state. This violence does not benefit either side."

Mr. Mandour said the Gammaa has not been able to achieve its aim through violence.

"It has not been able to avoid arrests," he said.

## Brown seeks 'credible control' of funds for PLO

By Nicolas B. Tatro  
The Associated Press

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** — U.S. Committee Secretary Ron Brown said Tuesday a "credible mechanism" had to be set up to channel public and private aid to Palestinians once they have autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Brown said he would raise the issue when he meets later in the week with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, who has been criticised by some Palestinians for wanting to personally control the purse strings on all international aid.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Brown said that charge had "some ring of validity to it" but he did not want to reach any conclusions until he met with Palestinian leaders here Wednesday and Mr. Arafat in Cairo on Thursday.

"It would seem to me that we would have to do everything we can to increase the confidence level, the comfort level of both potential investors and donor countries," said Mr. Brown, noting that more than \$2.4 billion had been pledged by way of contributions, including the United States.

"I would be having a part of that would be having a mechanism in place that is reliable and appears reliable, so that atmosphere of confidence and comfort," he said.

Mr. Brown, who came here after visits to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, declined to give any details about what sort of controls should be placed on the PLO to ensure money was spent effectively.

"You want to have not so much that it keeps the process from moving because I do think speed is of the essence. The longer it takes the more you have cynicism and skepticism sneaking into the process," he said.

"On the other hand, you need enough so that it is a credible mechanism that has integrity."

He said both the U.S. government's Overseas Private Investment Corporation, which has pledged \$100 million in guarantees to business involved in the rebuilding, and private investors would want "assurances."

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 771111-19  
**PROGRAMME TWO**  
17:30 ..... Farz  
19:00 ..... Tarata  
News in French  
Romance  
News in Hebrew  
News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Flesh and Blood  
21:00 ..... Do Beat On  
21:30 ..... Faces and Places  
22:00 ..... News in English  
Film "Empis Cradle"

### PRAYER TIMES

6:50 ..... Farz  
6:57 ..... Sunrise Delta  
Dhuhr  
11:37 ..... Asr  
17:01 ..... Maghrib  
18:22 ..... Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweileh, Tel. 610730  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 633785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624500  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salle Church Tel. 601757  
Teresianum Church Tel. 623266  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 621514  
American Church Tel. 620851, Tel. 620853

## Many Somalis still live off the U.N. — by hook or crook

**MOGADISHU (AP)** — Before Somalia's civil war and famine, this country's nomads wandered through deserts and scrubland behind herds of camels, living off their milk.

Today, many nomads have a new milk camel: The United Nations.

Consider what recently happened to a contingent of U.N. soldiers from Saudi Arabia.

A group of Mogadishu's many bandits stole guns from one soldier and demanded \$4,000. When the soldiers refused to ransom the guns, the bandits stole one of their vans and demanded \$8,000.

When the Saudis said no again, the thieves repainted the van and rented it to workers at the huge U.N. complex.

The Saudis spotted the van days later and confiscated it. But they ended up paying a harsher price: The Somalis ambushed a Saudi convoy and killed a soldier.

The many law-abiding Somalis in Mogadishu also see the United Nations as their only source of money.

Dictator Mohammad Siad Barre maintained a bloated civil service and army for decades before his ouster in 1991.

Many Somalis got by declaring allegiance to him. Mr. Siad Barre also received much foreign aid by playing the United States and the Soviet Union against each other during the cold war.

Today, the U.N. complex, military airport and seaport are Mogadishu's top employer. Crowds of jobseekers gather outside the complex in downtown Mogadishu, sometimes chucking rocks at one another to reduce the number of job applicants.

Others buy forged United Nations passes in nearby markets to enter the complex and gather information on forthcoming contracts.

Some of the money dealers in scruffy Bakarra market prosper by exchanging dollars into Somali shillings, so the United Nations can pay its thousands of employees each week.

Ever since the United Nations ended Somalia's famine,

stopped trying to capture General Mohamad Farah Aideed, and began reducing its troop strength, it has been encouraging rival clans to hold peace talks and trying to rebuild police forces and local governments.

But many Somalis feel they must keep milking the United Nations until it either helps create a new government and revives the economy, or throws up its hands in frustration and simply leaves the country.

"Many of these nomads and refugees have to drive vehicles for U.N. relief workers and defend them with rifles, or take the other option and rob them as bandits, because there is no government or military left in Somalia," said Abdikasim Salad Hasan.

Mr. Hasan, who served as Mr. Siad Barre's deputy prime minister and minister of interior, added in an interview.

"The U.N. has completely failed to create a new government or business community with jobs for the people. I still believe the U.N. should remain here as the helper we need, but this tragedy will end only when all of Somalia's clan leaders get together and form their own government."

Many Somalis will mean-

while continue to view the U.N. complex as the Beverly Hills of Mogadishu.

The complex stands on the former site of the U.S. embassy, filled with pre-fab offices and living quarters, tents, U.S. helicopters, a hamburger joint, the complex works hard to make its many soldiers feel like they are back home in the west.

Post exchanges inside sell TV sets, radios, CD players and imported beer. The U.N. setup even runs two armed forces radio stations with "Rock 'n' roll, country and western music, and live coverage."

Although the United Nations is considering pulling its headquarters out of unstable Mogadishu, it now is accepting bids from contractors to refurbish the tennis courts, swimming pool and miniature golf course — destroyed in the civil war.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

**AMMAN:** Civil Defence: Immediate Rescue ..... 630141 Civil Police: Emergency ..... 108 Fire Brigade ..... 192-621111, 637777 First Aid ..... 621204 Blood Bank ..... 775121 Highways Police ..... 624362 Traffic Police ..... 626140 Malib, J. Amman ..... 636134 Palestine Shmeisser ..... 640173 Hotel Complaints ..... 601980 Price Complaints ..... 661176 Water and Sewerage Complaints ..... 897467 Amman Municipality Complaints ..... 787111 Telephone: Information (Information assistance) ..... 121 Overseas Calls ..... 00230 Central Amman Telephone: Repairs ..... 623101 Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101 Jordan Television ..... 773111 Radio Jordan ..... 774111 Water Authority ..... 600105 Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 634081 Electric Power Company ..... 634081 RJ Flight Information ..... 06-52207 Queen Alia Int'l Airport ..... 06-522071

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be sunny with temperatures above average and winds will be south-easterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Min. max. temp. Amman ..... 7-19 Aqaba ..... 13-25 Deserts ..... 4-20 Jordan Valley ..... 13-24

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 40 per cent.

#### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771231 Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261 St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751 Amman International Church Tel. 625252 Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 623232 German-speaking Evangelical Congregation Tel. 684195 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 684932 Church of Nazarene Tel. 675691 The Evangelical Local Church in Amman Tel. 811295

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## Team to head to S. Africa to normalise relations

By Rana Sabbagh

AMMAN (R) — Jordan will send a top-level delegation to South Africa on Friday to announce the opening of an embassy in the country that it once treated as a pariah.

"South Africa is now out from isolation and has an important economic and political role to play in the whole of the African continent," said a senior Jordanian official.

Officials said the team would be headed by Senate Speaker Ahmed Al-Lawzi and would include the minister of planning, the minister of foreign affairs, key industrialists and traders.

The countries announced full diplomatic ties in September after more than a year of contacts, including a trip to Jordan in April by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and an exchange of letters between His Majesty King Hussein and President F.W. De Klerk.

South Africa, which long had secretive military links with Israel, opened its first embassy in the Arab World in Bahrain in November. It is slowly reestablishing

links with scores of countries that shunned the white government until president F.W. De Klerk undertook in 1990 to remove apartheid.

South Africa has set up South African interest offices — a first step towards diplomatic ties — in Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia.

The embassy in Amman might cover Syria and Iraq, although links with Iraq must wait until U.N. trade sanctions imposed on Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 are lifted.

"We recognise Iraq and the Iraqis as an extremely important player in the Arab World and we are looking forward to the time when we can get involved to the full extent possible," Mr. Greenham said.

He said South Africa might buy Jordanian potash but it was too early to talk of definite plans because it obtained most of its needs from America under special trade arrangements.

The Dead Sea mineral is one of Jordan's main foreign currency earners.

## Japan, Jordan sign evaluation of computer training centre project

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint evaluation report on the Japanese technical cooperation for the project on Computer Technology Development and Training Centre at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Wednesday was signed at RSS.

The project currently being conducted by RSS in cooperation with the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA).

Launched in mid-1990 the project aims at providing advanced training to Jordanians in the field of software, and consequently contributing to the socio-economic development process in the Kingdom.

It is also designed to secure an organised technology trans-

fer in the field of computers to Jordan in order to hold long and short-term training programmes for specialists in all Arab countries.

In this framework, two long-term training programmes have so far been held, namely senior programmer and system engineering in which several specialists from Arab countries took part.

This project contributed also to reinforcing and developing Jordanian efforts in the field of environmental protection through the use of computers.

The establishment of this centre will have significant impacts on industrial, educational, and university activities in

the Kingdom.

The report notes that Jordanian expertise in the field of computers have become capable of providing specialised technical consultations and services in this field as well as holding advanced seminars and training programmes.

The report recommends providing further technical aid to Jordan in the framework of this ambitious project, which will be completed in mid-1994.

The report was signed by Hani Mulk, secretary general of the Higher Council for Science and Technology and RSS president, and Kozo Esaki, head of the Japanese evaluation team.

## The unique formula of 'Les Sax' quartet

By Jean-Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Adolphe Sax, the Belgian-born, French inventor of the saxophone could not have imagined a more original, innovative application of the instrument that has become the undisputed symbol of jazz music.

"Les Sax" the French saxophone quartet, make it very difficult to describe their show with written words. Through classical music, jazz, variety and breathtaking dancing, they have created a unique formula that leaves a definite impact on their audience.

Claude Keloglanian, Guy Rebreyend, Dany Aubert and Michel Oberhi are four saxophone prodigies who have won numerous, prestigious prizes and awards.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Peacekeepers leave for Croatia

AMMAN (Petra) — The third group of Jordanian peacekeepers Wednesday left for Croatia after an official farewell ceremony in their honour and attended by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Abdul Hafez Mirai Al Kaabneh. Gen. Kaabneh delivered an address in which he conveyed to the soldiers the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein and wished them good luck in performing their duties. The ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ben Hussein, who is the commander of the Special Forces, and senior army officers.

#### Qatari Sharia official to arrive for talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Chief of the Islamic Sharia Courts in Qatar Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ben Saleh Al Khalifeh will arrive in Amman Thursday at the head of an official delegation for a five-day visit to Jordan. Sheikh Khalifeh and the accompanying delegation will meet with Jordanian officials for talks on Jordanian-Qatari cooperation in the field of Sharia courts. The delegation will also visit several Jordanian Sharia courts and the shrines of Prophet Mohammad's Companions.

#### Environmental economy meeting planned

AMMAN (Petra) — As part of the activities of the national environmental programme, the Jordanian Society for Combating Environmental Pollution and the German/Friedrich Naumann Foundation Monday will organise at the Forte Grand Hotel an international conference on changes towards environmental economy. The conference, in which experts from Germany, the U.S. and Jordan will participate, will offer new ideas and proposals that might help developing countries shift towards environmentally-safe economies. The two-day conference will include lectures on the shift from the industrial economy to environmental economies, developing economies to environmental economies, developing environmental-safe materials, rationing consumption of natural resources, reprocessing used materials and environmental legislation.

#### Jobs found for 5,794 in 1993

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Employment Office in Amman last year provided jobs to 5,794 unemployed Jordanians, according to the director of the office. He said these constituted 74.6 per cent of the total number of job seekers who have applied at the office.

## Heavy rains, snowstorms expected — meteorologist

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Department of Meteorology Wednesday has forecast heavy rains and snowstorms over the Kingdom starting Saturday.

Department Director General Ali Abanda said that a low depression now formed over Algeria was moving swiftly towards the eastern Mediterranean region and was expected to affect Jordan and the rest of the countries in the region by Saturday.

Several cold fronts originating from the polar region are accompanying the depression which would cause heavy rains in all parts of the country with a noticeable drop in temperatures, said Dr. Abanda.

The high winds and rains are expected to last until Sunday when snow could be expected to fall on highlands of 1,200 metres, such as Ajloun in the north and the Sharah range of mountains in the south. Dr.

Abanda added.

He said that the storm would taper off by late Monday, only to make way for another depression the next day with more cold fronts and more rain, due to the creation of an expected high depression over the European continent.

Referring to the rains this year, he said most of the precipitation over the last three months fell in the southern and eastern regions of the Kingdom.

In some of the southern regions rainfall exceeded the normal average there, but the northern and central parts received only 35 per cent of the annual average rainfall, according to Dr. Abanda.

With the coming rains and no frost, Dr. Abanda said, a good agricultural season, especially in the northern regions, can be expected.

## 20 large Canadian firms to participate in trade meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation consisting of businessmen of 20 internationally known Canadian companies from the Canada Arab Business Council will visit Jordan between Jan. 22-25.

Canadian Ambassador to Jordan Andrew Robinson Wednesday said that the mission's principal objective is to initiate and pursue trade activities between the Canadian and Jordanian private sectors.

In addition, the mission will endeavour to identify and enhance opportunities for commercial and economic cooperation between the private sectors of the two countries in the wake of the peace process, according to an embassy statement.

"This mission presents an ideal occasion for the participating companies to explore commercial possibilities in the area with Jordanian private sector firms and jointly pursue opportunities created as a result of the peace process," Mr. Robinson said.

The mission includes representatives of companies specialised in electricity, engineering, telecommunications, forestry products and general trade.

The delegation will meet with ministers and senior government officials, the Jordanian Businessmen's Association, the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the Jordanian business community.

The Jordan-Canada Business Council, which groups together the Canada-Arab Business Council and the Jordanian Businessmen's Association, was created and held its first meeting in Amman in January 1993.

## Arab Potash Company installs new salt harvesters at Dead Sea

KARAK (Petra) — The Arab Potash Company (APC) is currently installing two additional salt harvesters to increase production of Dead Sea salt, according to an announcement by Raed Saoub at the APC plant near the southern tip of the Dead Sea.

Noting that the company has to date pumped 20 million cubic metres of water from the Dead Sea to produce the salt, Mr. Saoub said that the sea is estimated to hold 43 billion tonnes of salt which include at

least two billion tonnes of potash sufficing the APC plants for more than 400 years.

Adding that Jordan is considered the seventh country in the world in terms of producing and exporting potash, Mr. Saoub said that 90 per cent of the product is used as a component in the manufacture of fertilisers.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Art exhibition by artist Makram Khaghandouqah at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Omar Al Basoud at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition on the art of architecture at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Photo exhibition by artist Muwaffaq Al Sheikh at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Sadik Kwaisah entitled "Talisma" at Baladna Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition of Iraqi books at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Permanent exhibition of contemporary Arab artists and "Chair" exhibition at Darat Al Funun of the Abd Al Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibeh.
- ★ Art exhibition by several Iraqi and Jordanian

artists at Orfali Art Gallery (Tel. 826932).

#### FILMS

- ★ Film in English on surrealist artist "Dali" at Darat Al Funun of the Abd Al Hameed Shoman Foundation (with commentary in Arabic by Dr. Khalid Khreis) on Thursday at 5:00 p.m.
- ★ Film entitled "Dial M For Murder" at the American Center on Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (105 min.).

#### MUSICAL THEATRE

- ★ The "Les Sax" Quartet plays Bach, Scarlatti, and others at the Marriott Hotel on Friday at 8:00 p.m.

#### LECTURES

- ★ Lecture in German (with translation in Turkish) entitled "The Cousins of Juha in Germany and Turkey" by Dr. Dieter Glade at the Turkish Cultural Centre on Thursday at 6:00 p.m.

## U.S. commerce chief talks about human rights, the need to change and courage as a key to peace

By Sa'eda Kilani  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Ronald Brown, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, not only discussed business matters during his brief stay in Amman Monday but he also found time to talk about the decades-long African-Americans' fight for full rights in the American society.

Following a one-hour lecture about the black Americans' human rights movement, Mr. Brown was questioned by his audience on issues related to human rights in the region and U.S. influence in this regard.

The questions raised, during the lecture held Monday at the Royal Cultural Centre, primarily focused on the U.S.-enforced embargo on the port of Aqaba, the image of Arabs and Muslims in the West, the peace process and the rights of the Palestinian people.

"We hear about human rights, about U.N. resolutions,

but we hardly hear of any implementation anywhere," protested Mohammad Milhem of Amnesty International.

"There is no question that much injustice has been done to the Palestinians." Mr. Brown replied. "Changes can be made, but we should make a leap to the future."

Mr. Brown, pointing out that the audience complaints have been repeatedly raised by officials and the public alike during his visit to the region, said that the peoples themselves in this region can make a different and are the ones capable of introducing change.

"If I told my grandfather that I would be here in this position with four other African-Americans, he would think that I am out of my mind," he said. "We have to have belief in ourselves." he added in response to a student of the Amman Baccalaureate School asking for a "piece of advice."

Emphasising the need for people to be more courageous and more willing to introduce change and make peace, Mr. Brown made continuous references to Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King's work, teachings and achievements which brought change to African-Americans, pointing out that "I wouldn't be here in this capacity today were it not for Dr. King."

"The ascent of African-Americans to positions of leadership might have been delayed by years or decades were it not for Dr. King's effective organising and profound moral authority." Mr. Brown said in the meeting which was organised by the World Affairs Council and coincided with the commemoration of the 64th birthday of Dr. King, who was born on Jan. 15.

Dr. King, an African-American Baptist minister, led the mass civil rights movement in the United States from the

## Two leftist parties merge

By Mariani M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Two leftist political parties Wednesday announced their decision to merge after months of negotiations between party cadres. The Jordan People's Democratic Party (JPDP) and the Jordanian Democratic Popular Unity Party (JDPU) disclosed that their executive committees had agreed on a merger after a meeting late Tuesday.

In what was an unexpected move, the JPDP and JDPU decided to begin their merger by creating a coordination committee for their respective executive committees.

"These have been long-standing plans and now we are beginning their implementation," said Azmi Khawaja, the secretary general of the JDPU. "No one is quite sure how long it will take, but we are very serious about the merger."

The announcement follows months of negotiations between the two parties whose members ran on a joint six-person ticket for the November legislative elections. Only one of the joint-ticket candidates, Bassam Haddadin of the JPDP, was successful in his bid for a seat in Parliament. Mr. Haddadin is a Karak deputy.

Although the exact number of supporters of the two parties is unknown, sympathisers were believed to number several thousand during the 1970s and early 1980s.

The two parties are Jordani-

an off-shoots of the Palestinian parties, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) respectively.

The former became an offshoot of the later in 1968, when political positions on the issue of Palestine divided the mother party.

But since the Arab-Israeli peace talks began in Madrid in October 1991, the two Jordanian and Palestinian parties have drawn closer in policy positions. Both reject the premise of the on-going talks and represent the remnants of the hard-line leftist activists of the 1960s and 1970s.

Attempts at reform have been slow to come, and the two parties have been plagued by the lack of doctrinal and democratic reforms in party bureaucracy.

The JPDP and the JDPU have lost much of their street support in the aftermath of the Gulf war. Both parties were fervent supporters of Iraq.

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## Jordanian-Egyptian committee to resume commerce meetings

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee on commercial relations will meet in Amman next week to streamline trade between the two countries, and pave the way for a meeting of a higher committee in March for the first time since 1990.

The Jan. 26-27 meeting of the panel, headed by the ministers of trade of the two countries, will discuss issues related to trade and adopt short-term decisions and draw up recommendations which will be discussed during the March 19 meeting of the higher committee, co-chaired by the prime ministers of the two sides.

The decision to resume regular meetings of the committee, which set forth annual trade targets and review ongoing and future joint projects among other things, was taken during a visit to Amman last month of Egyptian Foreign

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

Established 1975

جريدة تحرير سوداء مدعومة من قبل مجلس إدارة جريدة الأردنية

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Faximile: 696183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Democracy in action

TOUJAN FAISAL and 14 of her colleagues at the Lower House of Parliament yesterday moved a motion asking the government to write a draft legislation that would address some women's grievances. Ms. Faisal and her fellow deputies, acting in accordance with the Constitution, asked the government to submit amendments to the existing laws that would grant women rights equal to men's in that they could grant their nationality to their children and their foreign husbands and that would give women the right to acquire a passport without the prior approval of her husband.

This must be good news for many women. But certainly not to all, because many would not hear of the matter to begin with and some are more concerned with other issues that deal with basic rights for food and shelter for their children. Nevertheless, Ms. Faisal's move is a significant one since it reinforces the role of Parliament as an initiator of legislation. During the last four years, deputies were able to get the government to initiate legislation. Notable among the deputies' endeavours was the Muslim Brotherhood deputies' call on the government to produce a law that prohibits alcohol. The government obliged and the draft law, that does not in fact ban alcohol altogether, is in the House to consider.

These two motions, Toujan Faisal's and the Brotherhood's, are representative of the social and, to an extent, political forces that interact in our society. In the case of alcohol and the Brotherhood, only a small percentage of Jordanians would bother if alcohol were banned. Only the liberals oppose the ban on the ground that it would be an infringement on individual rights. Meanwhile, conservatives and a sizeable majority of Islamists will oppose Ms. Faisal's motion. Neither the conservatives nor the fundamental Islamists would agree to granting women more of their individual rights.

What, therefore, we are going to witness this summer is democracy in action. While the Islamists are expected to campaign hard for their cause, women, lacking organisation, leadership or enthusiasm, are not foreseen to push their cause as hard. What should triumph at the end is, of course, the will of the people. But since most people, especially women, are apolitical, victory will be on the side of those who use public relations best.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

THE PEACE process that has been going on for nearly two years has achieved nothing, but the recent meeting of President Bill Clinton and Hafez Al Assad and the upcoming meeting which His Majesty King Hussein and the American president could help stimulate this stalled process, said Al Dustour daily Wednesday. The paper said that the other alternative is the status quo, of no-war/no-peace and a progress towards security and stability in the region. Jordan has been leaving no stone unturned in search for an acceptable formula to ensure a lasting peace out of its belief that only tension and disturbances would continue unless a lasting settlement has been reached. No one wants this good opportunity of attaining peace to be lost and so Jordan is keen on pursuing the talks with the United States which is sponsoring the peace process to help achieve this goal, said the daily. The eyes which were turned to Geneva at the Clinton-Assad summit are now turned towards Washington where the King and Clinton would be holding an important meeting to find means to give momentum to the peace process, it said. The Jordanian diplomacy, said the paper, is keen on pursuing all efforts to keep the peace process alive and such is hinging in this concern on the Clinton-Hussein meeting in the American capital, it added. The paper expressed hope that the two leaders would do all that is possible to give further momentum to the drive for peace the nations of the region aspire to.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour said that the 10 Palestinian factions which are now stationed in Damascus would be in a difficult position once Syria has concluded a peace settlement with the Jewish state. Saleh Al Qallab said that it would be unreasonable and illogical for Damascus to allow these ten groups for launching propaganda campaign against Israel or incite resistance activities against the Jewish state from the Syrian capital.

## Traffic accidents and traffic education

By Dr. Ahmad Y. Majdoubah

I WAS just getting out of the main highway into the exit the other day when the car in the left lane squeaked violently and came to a complete stop, tossing an old man into the air then back to the front bumper and into the street. It all happened in a matter of seconds. I did not know what exactly became of the old man who was carried into the car hurriedly and rushed to the hospital, but judging from what I had seen, I concluded that the accident was not fatal. I hope I was right in my conclusion for the sake of the poor old man and the miserable cab driver.

A few minutes later, I recalled the whole scene trying to put the various details together. The car which hit the old man was coming into Amman through the Zarqa highway (the so-called autostrade) which takes one over a bridge and then abruptly into the heart of Al Mahatta area and downtown Amman. The old man, very old indeed from the way he was walking before he was hit and the stick he was using for support, came off a bus and started crossing the highway. Though certainly tragic, this particular incident is both

instructive and illustrative of why so many traffic accidents happen in our society and of the underlying causes behind them. An examination of the facts reveals at least three mistakes.

The first is clearly the driver's. It is obvious that at the moment of the accident he was still cruising at the speed normally permitted on highways outside city limits (90 kph) when he was in fact within city limits where the speed is supposed to drop gradually to 60 kph. Most probably he was also still under the influence of the slightly relaxed, slightly meditative state of mind one usually experiences on relatively long, comfortably spacious, and pedestrian-free highways. The old man was very visible for he was walking in the middle of the road. Surely, the cab driver is guilty of both ignoring the speed-limit signs and failure to intuitively shift into the state of mental and physical alertness one is supposed to shift into upon entering a crowded town or city. The truly disturbing thing here is that our motorists fail to distinguish not only between a highway outside the city and a highway inside, but (worse) be-

tween a narrow road or alley in the middle of an overpopulated neighbourhood and an empty road in the desert. Speed seems to have become second nature to us.

But I am also sure that the driver, like many selfish motorists in our society, is guilty as well as carelessness, absent-mindedness, and utter disregard (and perhaps even disrespect) of pedestrians. After all, the streets belong to us motorists, and who are these troublesome pedestrians to disturb the smooth flow of our speed, the relish of our conversation with people sitting next to us, and the serenity of our day-dreaming? I say, the old man was right in the middle of the street, at 1:00 p.m., in a sunny afternoon. The traffic is faster. The highways have a different story. The traffic is faster, and the pedestrians crossing them are (perhaps because of their spaciousness they do not appear particularly dangerous) less cautious. What adds to the problem is that our highways are not recognised as highways.

The second mistake is, undoubtedly the old man's himself. He ought to have been more cautious. For one thing, he did not seem to me to be fit enough physically, judging from the stick he was carrying and his noticeably bent back, to cross the street speedily and swiftly. For another, he ought to have realised that crossing a highway is very different from, and much riskier than, crossing a regular street or alley. He ought either to have waited until he was absolutely certain he could cross safely or to have asked for assistance from any bystander. He did neither. I cannot tell as to what exactly went into his mind when he decided to cross at the moment he did, but I have seen (and daily see) many incidents where pedestrians cross carelessly, foolishly, and even rudely. The street belongs to them. To hell with the drivers.

The highway itself poses a special problem, the more so because it is still a recent development in our society. Pedestrians crossing the congested streets of downtown Amman and other similar areas usually take more care and the traffic is usually slow. The highways have a different story. The traffic is faster.

The second mistake is, undoubtedly the old man's himself. He ought to have been more cautious. For one thing, he did not seem to me to be fit enough physically, judging from the stick he was carrying and his noticeably bent back, to cross the street speedily and swiftly. For another, he ought to have realised that crossing a highway is very different from, and much riskier than, crossing a regular street or alley. He ought

calling them highways and treating them as such.

The third mistake is the bus driver's. He must have been fully aware that the poor "senior" citizen (the old man) who was just getting off his bus was too old to make it by himself to the other side. Would it have been too much trouble for him to have gotten out of his bus, which incidentally was still standing picking up new passengers, and taken the old man by the hand and assisted him in getting to the other side? He could have at least asked one of the passengers to do it if he were afraid of a small exercise in the open air. I am not saying that drivers should have an obligation and responsibility towards all passengers (God forbid!). What I am saying, rather, is that they ought to assist the needy: the senior citizens and the children. But no, this is too much to expect. Most of our drivers are either too busy collecting money or too lazy and irresponsible to care.

The most conspicuous victim in the scenario above (which happens almost daily) is the old man. The victimisers are the cab driver through his carelessness and the bus driver through his aloofness. But to tell the truth, all three

are victims, victims of a society which has failed to instill (via the family, the school, the university and other social institutions) true moral values in its citizens — values which are not spoken and bragged about but applied and translated into live daily action, values which become second nature to us (like the earth we tread upon and the air we breathe), values which wash out our paradoxically dull/dled or aggressive/nasty instincts replacing them with a first-class conscience and super habits and deeds.

We need serious traffic education. It may be cute (and perhaps even instructive) to teach school kids, through poetry and songs, the functions of a red and green traffic light. But it would be much more effective and worthwhile to take schoolboys and girls up to grade six, at least twice annually, out to the streets and teach them how to cross the road, get on and off a bus, walk on the pavement (the way it is shown in an excellent programme being aired these days through JTV). Our driving lessons should also focus as much on ethics and values as on the mechanics of driving vehicles. This, and only this, is the ultimate solution.

## The Israeli government and the settlements

By Israel Shahak

The Rabin government's support for Israel's settlement programme is now the crucial issue in Israeli politics. Moreover, it can be shown that in supporting settlement, Mr. Rabin has the backing of the U.S. The meaning of this policy can only be understood by looking into what the Israeli government actually does.

Some important Hebrew press commentators realised some time ago that Mr. Rabin was safeguarding the interests of the settlers. After the prime minister's amicable meeting with settler leaders on Nov. 10, Meron Benvenisti observed that "for all the differences in ideology, the chasm between the two positions is not as deep as some would like to depict it." In substantiation, Mr. Benvenisti points to "the extraordinary generosity with which the government keeps disbursing money to the settlers for all their daily activities, which include their anti-Arab demonstrations and acts of vandalism against Arab property."

It is clear why Israeli policies towards settlement are frequently reiterated and persistently implemented, cannot be openly forced on the Palestinian public. Beginning at the end of September, a broad Israeli political consensus emerged around the so-called "five nos" formula. For the purposes of this article only two nos are of relevance: "no to abandoning any settlement," and "no to the imposition of any restraints upon the Israeli army anywhere in the territories."

The real implications of these two negatives can best be understood from a probing article by the military correspondent of Hadashot, Alex Fishman. Fishman describes "a pattern of interaction which in the last few weeks has evolved in the territories between the army and the settlers. The defence ministry and the regional commands have established full partnership with the settlers... All settlements are cooperating with the government after coming to the conclusion that the two sides now have common interests." Fishman concludes rightly in my view, that "the status quo with regard to Jewish settlement has become an iron wall surrounding us."

The concept of "an iron wall" is borrowed from a historic article by Ze'ev Jabotinsky, the ideological founding father of Likud, published as long ago as 1925. For decades it was regarded by the entire Zionist Labour movement with genuine or faked revulsion. The "iron wall" means that the Zionist state should behave like a feudal lord dominating his realm by means of heavily armed knights intervening from behind the walls of an impregnable castle, to maintain the status quo.

**The case of Netzarim**  
The case of the Gaza Strip settlement Netzarim is instructive. It was described by Nahum Barnea as a kibbutz now inhabited mostly by Gush Emunim extremists, who are not doing any work. They just study Talmud, for which they are paid by the government. As Barnea explains it, "the original intention" of founding Netzarim "was to wedge a set-

### American support

The best overview of Mr. Rabin's settlement policies and of American support for them can be found in an article by Ya'ir Fidel, who shows that subsidies for the settlers are budgeted "under the name of the transfer of funds for purchasing whatever may be needed for settlers' local councils and other public associations." Petrol for journeys to demonstrations is paid for by local councils which are subsidised by the government almost in their entirety... But transfer of funds for purchasing whatever may be needed is only a small fraction of a long list of special budgetary expenditures which the Labour-Meretz government has in the last year been showering on the settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Data collected in the ministries show that the Rabin government has only slightly, if at all, reduced the previous budgetary allocations for the settlements. Declarations are one thing, reality is another."

Mr. Rabin's settlement policies are supported by the U.S. Fidel tells how, in August 1992, Mr. Rabin, as Israel's newly elected prime minister, met Mr. Bush in Maine. "Bush learned from that conversation that Rabin intended to continue disbursing lots of money to the settlements. But even more significant was the tacit U.S. agreement to leave open the question of Israel's investments in the parts of Jerusalem annexed in 1967. The Americans were notified that the total obtained by Israeli companies amounted to \$430m."

The Americans did not even try to question this figure. Unlike during the Bush administration, they did not come out with satellite photographs which could be compared with figures for construction in the territories that they were provided with. They received explanations about how the figure in question could be broken down by ministries, agreed, took the documents and went home. In truth, the figure presented to the Americans was \$270m lower than the one computed by the finance ministry when the latter did not yet know that the U.S. would consent to ignore Israel's investments in East Jerusalem.

"According to the agreement I have with the Likud administration," said Mr. Bush, "everything Israel invests in the territories can be subtracted from the loan guarantees." Mr. Rabin responded: "If you subtract just what we allocate there, we agree." Fidel comments that under Mr. Shamir such agreements were kept secret, but Mr. Rabin's government "was forced by Bush to submit to the Americans a detailed inventory of all expenses on the settlements, as a condition of obtaining the loan guarantees."

The Clinton administration, however, gave up even this minor gain. Fidel tells how "members of a low-ranking American team visiting Israel met twice with high-ranking finance ministry officials... It was decided that the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics would make all computations alone, without being overseen by any Americans." This decision meant that the Americans were granted Mr. Rabin a significant discount. First of all, they let Israel alone submit all the data. Second, they accepted the Israeli view that not everything Israel was spending in the territories was to be taken into account and that Israel was to decide how to categorise the expenditure in question. But even more significant was the tacit U.S. agreement to leave open the question of Israel's investments in the parts of Jerusalem annexed in 1967. The Americans managed to kill two birds with one stone. They signalled to the Israelis that they could construct in East Jerusalem without incurring any financial penalties, and

they gave the Palestinians what they like, namely the symbols, by making it explicit that East Jerusalem was considered occupied territory." No wonder Fidel, after listing allocations for the settlements figuring in every ministry's budget proposals for 1991, says in his conclusion: "Rabin can be predicted to continue to refuse to keep the settlements dry of funds. And the Americans will continue to understand him."

All subsequent news bears out this conclusion. The settlements are for Mr. Rabin the most important instrument of Israel's domination of the territories which he intends to continue. The facts created on the ground, and the money which pays for them, are more important for understanding Israeli policies than diplomacy and the fake declarations of junior ministers.

## LETTERS

### Petra revisited

To the Editor:

We came to Jordan full of enthusiasm and expectations, only to be disappointed in Petra.

After having wonderful experiences in Amman, Aqaba and Wadi Rum, we went to Petra on Jan. 14. We found a great, cheap hotel about five kilometres out of town and next morning we went to the visiting site.

We were shocked by the JD 5 entrance fee for foreign tourists, a 500 per cent increase since last year. Considering the fact that Jordanians only pay 250 fils, this is quite a discrimination.

Hoping for information on or a map of Petra, and asking a few questions, we were told by an employee at the ticket office in a rude and quite insulting way to "be quiet, pay and go away". We do not feel this is the way to speak to or treat tourists in any country.

We found afterwards that several other tourists had a similar or even worse experience at the ticket office.

The first insult was followed by others from the ever-insistent horse, camel and donkey peddlers trying to sell us a (rather expensive) ride. We would have considered it a fair thing if only they took "no" for an answer.

We almost felt we had enough when we entered the most amazing and beautiful gorge, with layer upon layer of different-toned sandstone. Coming into view was the wonderful treasury. Its splendour, though, is destroyed by stands full of all sorts of souvenirs and junk, along with their yelling sellers. As these people seem to be allowed to be anywhere they want, it is an almost impossibility to take photos and enjoy the view.

All the time we were there, there was not let up in this unacceptable harassment until we arrived at the monastery where, unfortunately, we had to run for shelter into a cave because of heavy rainfall. A good cup of tea would have been nice, but the high price of half a dinar for a minicup was just a little too much.

Advised by the police to leave the area, we headed to the museum which is meant to be open all day but which the man on duty had left at 1:30 p.m.

Totaly disappointed, we were driven out by the police because of the rising flood water. We were told that we could return the next day with the same ticket.

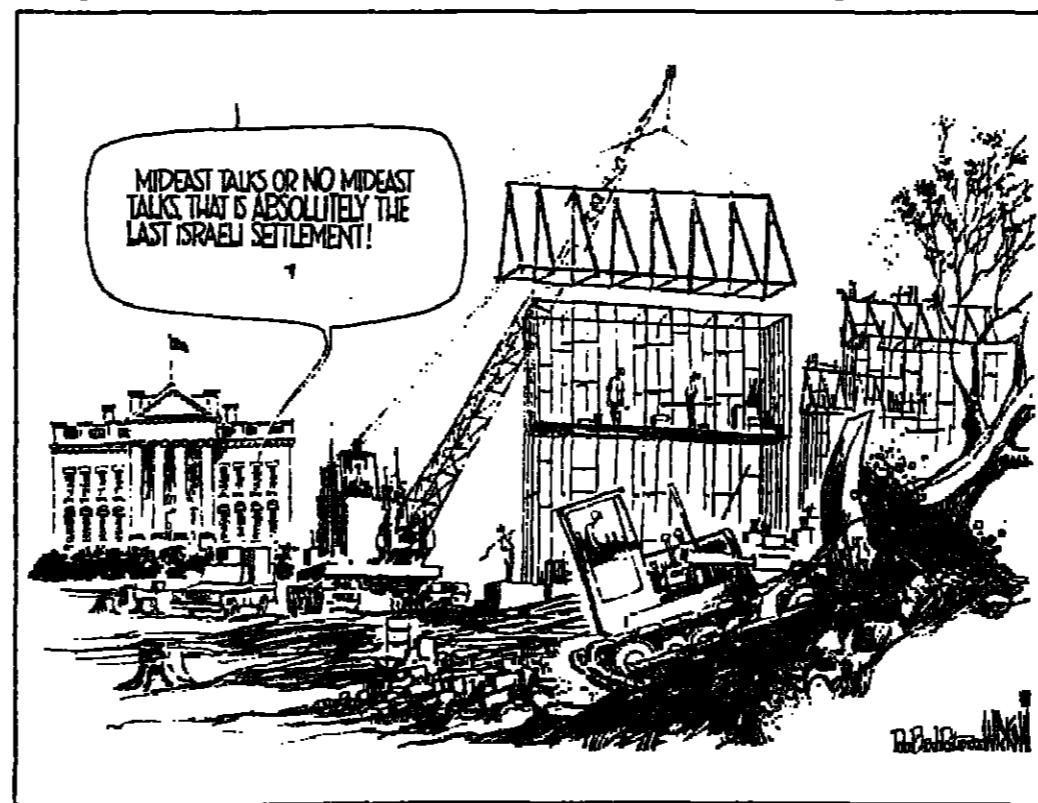
Only one of us returned. I found myself being shuttled between the ticket office and the police who seemed to have a big difference of opinion. Several telephone calls later I was informed by the inspector of antiquities, Salman Farajat, that I could enter. The police would pay my JD 5 fee!

Later, we went to the Ministry of Tourism in Amman where we were taken from office to office before meeting Director of Tourism Services Hamdi Hadidi who asked us to write a formal letter of complaint.

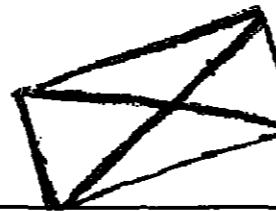
We now leave Jordan with mixed feelings of wonderful hospitality and utter rudeness. Jordan is a fantastic country to travel in, but we hope it does not take too many more bad experiences to be reported on by other tourists before something is done as it would be a shame for the growing tourist industry.

Brett Archer,  
New Zealand,  
Lieve Vyncke,  
Belgium.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from its readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended and preferably address well. Names can be withheld only upon request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of unused manuscripts.



# Weekender



Jan. 20, 1994

Published Every Thursday

## Naina Yeltsin: I'm no first lady, just the president's wife

By **Candice Hughes**  
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — She irons her husband's clothes, makes him dumplings and keeps up with his business. And don't call her "first lady," Asimile "Mrs. Yeltsin" will do.

"In order to be a lady, let one be first lady, one must live like a lady," Naina Yeltsin once said. "I'm no lady, just the Russian president's wife."

Meet the woman behind the man: soft-spoken and unassuming, her life centres around home and family. A plump, perky political wife cut from the old, pre-*glasnost* cloth. Mrs. Yeltsin,

61, is rarely seen and rarely heard.

She seems to be the antithesis of her high-powered American counterpart, Hillary Rodham Clinton, or her Soviet predecessor, Raisa Gorbachev.

But she knows what it's like to juggle family life and career and to stand by her man in times of trouble. Her devotion to Russia's oft-battled president is legendary.

"Naya took me and loved me as I am: Obstinate and prickly," Boris Yeltsin wrote in his autobiography, *Against The Grain*.

While the Clinton and Gorbachev marriages have been far from perfect, the Yeltsins' has been a model of mutual respect and support. The last member of her

is decidedly old-fashioned. Yeltsin rules the roost — and he doesn't bring his work home.

"In our family," he once said, "I'm the boss."

Mrs. Yeltsin has never disagreed, at least not publicly.

"Our whole family life revolves around Boris Nikitayevich," she said in a rare, 1991 interview. "We try to make his life as easy and nice as possible."

The president, she added, "never allows me to mix in his affairs."

Boris Yeltsin and Naina Girsina met as engineering students at Ural's Polytechnical Institute in the Siberian city of Yekaterinburg, then were sent to jobs

in different cities after graduation.

At their reunion a year later, Mr. Yeltsin wrote, "my heart was ready to burst with a flood of emotions. I looked at her and knew at once that we would spend the rest of our lives together."

That was two daughters, three grandchildren, more than 30 years and one revolution ago.

The president, she added, "never allows me to mix in his affairs."

Mrs. Yeltsin is careful to cultivate a "hausfrau" image, but while she was raising two daughters and caring for a demanding, workaholic husband, she was also pursuing her own career.

The last member of her

family to quit the Communist Party, Mrs. Yeltsin was an engineer at the Institute of Waterways in Yekaterinburg for 29 years, rising to head a major project. She quit when her husband got a top party job in Moscow.

The Moscow post brought the kind of perks and status that made the wives of many party honchos imperious and pampered. But Mrs. Yeltsin, by all accounts, never basked in her special status.

Nor was she enthralled by the capital, as were many

provincials.

In Yekaterinburg, this



**Mrs. Naina Yeltsin (right) and her husband Russian President Boris Yeltsin (left) during a recent official dinner in honour of the visiting U.S. President Bill Clinton and the first lady Hillary at the Kremlin (AFP photo)**

## New Yorkers fighting 'quality of life' battle

By **Arthur Spiegelman**  
Reuter

NEW YORK — A new "fighting back" movement is sweeping New York these days as the city at never sleeps cracks down on subway beggars, muggers, drug-dealers and even the homeless men who wash car windows.

It is life-style change, a major or just window-washing aimed at covering the more unpleasant aspects of life? One would expect residents of city where an estimated 2,000 people are murdered each year, almost 700 raped and 93,000 robbed to be restless. But now signs of trying to move with that restlessness are bursting into the open, a "tough guy" mayor, Rudolph Giuliani, takes

over, seeking converts to his new breed of puritanism and his vow to restore "the civil right of safety" to every New Yorker.

While some critics are impressed with the mood change, many others charge that nothing real is being done and the programmes that have caught media attention are just efforts to paper over serious problems — as when former Mayor Ed Koch ordered pictures of happy faces placed in the windows of abandoned buildings lining the Cross-Bronx Expressway.

In recent weeks, hundreds of New Yorkers have traded in their guns for 100 certificates to buy toys — a programme started by an immigrant businessman sick of the constant gun battles that bedevil the Washington

Heights district in upper Manhattan.

Fernando Mateo's programme gained immediate national attention — both praise and scorn — and other New Yorkers are weighing in with programmes that have caught media attention are just efforts to paper over serious problems — as when former Mayor Ed Koch ordered pictures of happy faces placed in the windows of abandoned buildings lining the Cross-Bronx Expressway.

Nynex, the New York telephone company, is replacing push button phones on street corners with old fashioned rotary dial ones as a means of stopping drug dealers from using them for business. The theory is that you can't dial a beeper from a rotary phone so drug dealers can't use them to get in touch with customers.

But there are problems with the plan — no one makes rotary phones any

more, the phone company only has a few hundred in stock and electronic stores sell 15 devices that can convert tone signals on a rotary phone to dial into beepers.

The city's 8,400 street corner phones are often used by dealers to do business and in the past, Nynex has installed phones that do not receive incoming calls and taken numbers off those that do. It has also improved lighting around them and removed phones from areas with heavy drug sales.

No one of those approaches have worked and on any given day, you can watch dealers use the public phones — even outside one of the city's biggest drug rehabilitation centres.

Meanwhile, the city's Transit Authority has decided to crack down on beggars going from car-to-car on the city's subway trains, asking a captive audience for money.

The Transit Authority has launched a public relations campaign to ask subway riders not to give beggars anything — not even a thin dime. The ban does not apply to authorised peddlers who solicit donations for various charities.

The authority's president, Alan Kiester, says it is a supply-and-demand problem. "If people stop giving, panhandlers will go elsewhere and get treatment."

They may go as far as the entrance way to a subway stop or simply ignore the campaign altogether.

Mit Giuliani's new police chief, ex-Boston top cop William Bratton, has come into office promising a

crackdown on the "squeezee men" who pounce on motorists stuck at traffic lights and wash their windscreens, demanding tips for the service.

Chief Bratton says he will no longer tolerate "quality of life" offences but he has been denounced by civil liberties activists who say he is wasting his time and not attacking real crime at all.

Chief Bratton argues that you have to deal with the low-level stuff — like the "squeezee men" — to create an atmosphere that will allow police to tackle the more serious offences.

Others argue that you need real reform like gun and drug control laws that work before society will see any improvements. "Everything else is 'feel-good' propaganda, they say.

## Spain's lotteries work annual miracle

By **Robert Hart**  
Reuter

"We did not celebrate because our unit is full with people who are gravely ill," said one nurse.

A 30-year-old lorry driver took 90 million pesetas (\$620,000) home to the northern wine region of La Rioja after buying several "decimos" as he passed through the Alicante area.

First prize in the Christmas Lottery, famous as "El Gordo" (the Fat One), went almost entirely to the town of El Campello, population 11,000, just north of the southeastern city of Alicante.

The winning number — 47,834 — brought a total of 21 billion pesetas (\$144 million) in prize money to people in El Campello.

A local carnival group trying to raise money for its forthcoming "Christians And Moors" Festival sold 700 tickets carrying the winning number.

In the New Year Lottery, known as El Nino (the Child), some 300 people in the Catalan village of Sort — Catalan for "Luck" — shared in a 9.5 billion peseta (\$66 million) first prize bonanza with the number 8,036.

Many owed their fortune to the tenacity of lottery stall owner Rosa Galin selling a generally unpopular number.

"We have kept this number since we opened eight years ago and it has always been hard to sell because people thought it was an ugly number," she said.

"One lady tried to give me back her ticket because she didn't like the number, but I convinced her to keep it."

The 1993 Christmas Lottery carried total prize money of 150 billion pesetas (\$1.1 billion) and El Nino \$8 billion pesetas (\$400 million).

The numbers and corresponding prizes are chanted by relays of pupils from a Madrid school for orphans and fatherless children. It can take up to three hours before all the big prizes emerge.

"El Nino" is less of an ordeal. It is all over in half an hour, with the major prizes called one after another by the schoolchildren after a series of smaller prizes are drawn.

The Spanish, among Europe's most dedicated gamblers, spent a total \$789 billion pesetas (\$5.4 billion) on national lotteries and other state-run gambling opportunities in 1993.

The two big lotteries accounted for 490 billion pesetas (\$3.4 billion), followed at a respectful distance by smaller lotteries and the football pools.

## Clinic raises odds for parents seeking sons

By **Joathan Sprague**  
Reuter

HONG KONG — "Jade is a baby boy, clay for a girl" run an old Chinese saying. Now a Hong Kong clinic offers prospective parents of about 80 per cent on getting jade.

The centre is the second set up by Dr. Rose and partner Dr. Peter Liu. The Geder Choice Centre says its sperm separation and artificial insemination service provides a 75-80 per cent chance of conceiving a girl and about 70 per cent a girl — at \$2,000 for insemination and initial treatment.

More than 600 inquiries have poured in since the centre opened in November and 48 couples had come in for counselling. Almost all clients are Asian, medical chief Dr. George Rose said.

"I think you should look at family planning," Dr. Rose said.

As in London, the Hong Kong clinic has sparked a debate on the desirability and morality of sex selection, especially given the weight Chinese culture gives to sons. But that debate is complicated by another life-or-death issue.

"We would be replacing baby killings," Dr. Rose said, referring to frequent reports from mainland China of selective abortion of female foetuses and murder of newborn girls.

Baby girls are not despised in Hong Kong, although many parents may insist on at least one son to carry on the family name. The ratio of male to female children here is 108 to 100, about what can be expected naturally.

But in China, the ratio of male to female births is 114 to 100, reportedly due to selective abortions and infanticide by parents desperate

to have a son circumventing strict birth control policies that limit most families to one child.

The gap could lead to an army of 70 million bachelors by the end of the century, China's Farmer's Daily recently warned.

Dr. Rose and Dr. Liu said they had no interest in opening a clinic in China, although they had received some inquiries from couples there about receiving treatment.

They said abuse of their service — such as couples having only sons or aborting foetuses of the wrong sex — was unlikely as all clients had to agree to the clinic's code of ethics:

— Couples must be married.

— They must already have at least one child and be seeking a baby of the opposite gender.

— They must agree not to

abort whether or not the gender of any resulting foetus is the one they chose.

Dr. Rose and Dr. Liu said they declined to treat about two dozen couples in London who they felt would not abide by the code, and none of the pregnancies achieved so far have been aborted.

They also said gender selection could not skew sex ratios in Hong Kong, or worsen the imbalance in China if offered there.

Couples seeking treatment in London already had on average just under three children of one sex and sought a child of the other sex, and the same trend held true in Hong Kong, Dr. Rose said.

The time-consuming procedure, and the one-in-five chance of achieving pregnancy in any single treatment, also meant gender

selection clinics would have to stand on every street corner in China to make an appreciable impact, he said.

Of course China comes to Hong Kong in July 1997, when the British-ruled territory reverts to Chinese rule.

Dr. Rose and Dr. Liu said they hoped to remain in business through the transition, but if against all expectations China's one-child policy was imposed here, Dr. Liu said the impossibility of enforcing the clinic's ethical code would effectively force it to close.

But Dr. Rose speculated whether that was the moral course.

"If you're in a society where only one child is allowed, should there be gender choice?" he asked rhetorically. "The thing is that might still kill (the baby) if it turned out the wrong sex. If you're replacing that, it has to be good."

Young people with less cash to spare, but keen not to be out-done in the fashion stakes, make do with pointed cowboy boots bought at knock-down prices and dubbed "Kazuki" and bomber-jackets emblazoned with various inscriptions.

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American slang is also

pervading the Russian language. Sergei, clad in unlaced Nike sneakers, with a Walkman at his ear blaring out songs by the pop group Guns And Roses, is sitting in front of his big mac.

Turning to his friend Dima he asks: "How many 'Bucks' did your necklace cost?" — taking care to use the Russian declension of the word "bucks."

## Thoughts for this week

A society in which men recognise no check upon their freedom soon becomes a society where freedom is the possession of only a savage few — Judge Learned Hand, American jurist (1872-1961)

What man strives to preserve, in preserving himself, is something which he has never been at any particular moment — George Santayana, Spanish-American philosopher (1863-1952).

## Hamburgers, shades replace the hammer and sickle

By **Pado Messana**  
Geneva France Presse

OSLO — A cultural liaison is under way in Soviet streets and homes reminders of the cold war system are still to be seen in the West.

"America has only given chewing gum," ultranationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy complained recently. "In reality he was way

out today's Russia, struggling with drastic economic reforms designed to apalut into a free market, everything stamped "made in the USA" is firmly seized upon by a ruling élite denied access to western consumer goods for the old Soviet reg-

ime. "Americanisation" is visible in every walk of daily life. From the fast-food Macdonald hamburger restaurants that have opened up across the country to the "babushkas" selling Pepsi-Cola and Marlboro cigarettes on the roadside.

Two years ago they were still to be seen lining the roads in their colourful, traditional headscarves, selling buckets of potatoes and berries to passing motorists. Now such foods have been abandoned in favour of these symbols of the "new Russia."

One U.S. trade attache said in Moscow: "Five months ago there were 300 U.S. firms registered with the embassy's commerce section. Today there are 500."

Their names are instantly

recognisable. Coca-Cola, Marlboro, Rank Xerox and computer manufacturers Lotus Development.

There are some 15 international law firms that have opened offices in Russia. With names such as "Baker & McKenzie."

And although Vodka is still the favourite tipple for every occasion, things must be getting serious — if as one Russian defence correspondent says: "Russian generals only drink gin tonic now."

</div

## Green is the colour

By Jean-Claude Elias

What do deodorants, automobiles, and personal computers (PC) have in common? They're all turning into green. Not literally of course. Green here means environment-friendly.

In the last few years, the preservation of the environment has, quite rightfully, become a major issue in many a field. The chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) used in aerosols and refrigerants, responsible of the ozone layer depletion, is being gradually replaced or discarded whenever possible. Car manufacturers are investing heavily into research in order to limit the air pollution caused by the vehicles exhaust system.

The hunting of endangered animal species, the deforestation and countless other examples have caught the public opinion and caused a worldwide awareness about action that must be urgently taken to protect our planet.

It was therefore no surprise that computer manufacturers did their part and started to contribute to the general effort. One might however stop and think — aren't PCs environment-friendly by nature?

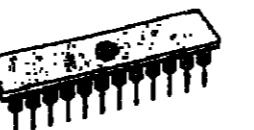
After all, they do not pollute the air and run on clean electricity. What could Gateway, Dell, HP, IBM, Olivetti, Compaq, Acer and the hundreds of other manufacturers add to their products to make them safer, healthier, greener?

The kind of pollution generated by computers is not obvious. It only becomes evident if one takes into consideration the amazing number of PCs now in function and the even greater number expected to be operational by the end of the century. In countries like the United States computers are on every table in every office. They'll soon outnumber the telephone sets.

The noise that PCs generate and the power they consume to work become serious issues, once the values per unit are multiplied by the number of operating machines. Printers are even worse. Dot-matrix, impact printers are still extremely noisy while laser printers are virtually silent but produce ozone while printing.

In 1993, manufacturers started to address these problems and came up with simple, plain, but partial solutions. No miracles here. The idea is to make the hardware consume less energy, generate less acoustic noise and less electrical interferences. An annual

## chip talk



improvement of eight to ten per cent is being introduced by major manufacturers. Factory packing, naturally, is done with recyclable paper and cardboard. Makers of low cost computers in the Far East do not usually care about such problems. Not yet at least.

Laser printers are now fitted with an ozone filter that must be periodically replaced. Some computer monitors (screens) can switch themselves off automatically if not in use for a certain time. Low radiation screens are slowly but surely becoming a standard. Advanced hard disk drives can run on as low as five watts.

A quality PC is rated at an average 80 watts power. A Taiwanese clone will need about 100, and a new, green computer would be satisfied with 60 watts. Take the 40 watts difference between a green PC and a power-hungry Taiwanese clone, multiply it by the millions of small computers in use worldwide and you have a frightening energy bill. Specialised magazines report that researchers are aiming at PCs working on as little as 40 watts.

One field where PCs are already environment friendly is the amount of paper they save. There have been times, in the mid-eighties when idealists were dreaming of the totally paperless office. It proved to be an unrealistic theory. Nevertheless, the fact that a good part of the data saved on computer's hard disk can be visualised on the screen for information, without being necessarily printed out on hard copy is certainly saving a few trees (or even forests) every year.

PCs are probably somewhere at the bottom of the environmental problems list that need to be addressed. There is little doubt however that every little bit, every contribution counts. The efforts that computer manufacturers are putting to make their products even "greener" should be an example to other industries.

## City recycling

— "Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"  
— "That depends a good deal on where you want to get to."  
(from Alice in Wonderland)

By Samer Ghaleb Bagaein

The involvement of the layperson in the design of a city is not a new role. When the first settlements began to develop from a cluster of dwellings into a village, into a town, and then into a city, the inhabitants' involvement in the process forced the adaptations. Settlements have always had to conform to the new and changing needs of the dwellers.

Our citizens, whether policy makers or constituents, have simply never been educated to see their own roles, professions and businesses as inherent parts of cities as a whole. Nor have they the tools to assess the importance of an urban element with respect to other factors, to propose areas of compromise, to understand the major interfaces of activities within the city, or to design and implement innovative urban concepts.

If we wish to plan for city recycling, the needs of a city must be evaluated in terms of an existing functional context and must be juxtaposed against the existing

fabric of the city. This will involve whole communities looking at the imprints of history on the architecture and examining the patterns of growth of a city if they are to understand their own demands and needs for the future. These communities also have to accept that this notion of recycling cities and the preservation of architecture is a much larger issue than simply that of preserving city streets or buildings as works of art. The first step along this path, should we choose to proceed, is to establish a dialogue between the professionals and the communities they serve.

The development of effective programmes for the environment, including urban and rural change, requires a combined approach to planning, design and implementation. Urban design, since its inception as a profession in the 1950s, attempted to address these disciplines and to replace specialisation with an increased awareness of the many related areas of study.

The problems resulting from the rapid urbanisation throughout the world have made it urgent to retrain architects and planners to deal with large scale design problems with, *inter alia*, an ecological awareness. Although the intent is not to turn an architect into a geographer or an economist, or a planner into a sociologist, but to aspire to an interdisciplinary approach wherein the retrained professional, whether architect or planner, is the requisite generalist.

## Light vs journey into night

By E. Yaghi

As she marched forward towards her exam, Carol took the time to admire the white painted smooth trunks of the majestic tall pines whose odour reminded her of those mountain trees in her home country far across the ocean, the yet green grass and the faithful old clock that struck away the minutes and hours of her life at the university. Today was her last exam for the first semester of her third year of studies and then she could go home and collapse and do nothing but be a housewife and mother. It was unusually bright for a winter's day in Jordan and the weather, mild. And there should be no excuse for the nervousness she felt as her heart throbbed and a sharp pain quietly bore into her temples in mortification of the upcoming exam. As she approached the Faculty of Arts, she hesitantly entered the glass door and ascended the stairs that led to the classroom where she would be tested along with all her fellow sufferers for the knowledge that they had all sustained (or memorized at the last minute) during the semester.

A group of girls clustered near the lecture hall and one of her young friends stared at Carol and questioned, "oh, your eyes are so red. You look tired!"

She nodded agreement and responded, "yes, I am. I'm very glad this is my last exam for the semester. I'm going to go home and enjoy just being a housewife and mother for a change. I'll even get a kick out of stuffing cabbage leaves. No more worrying about studying or cramming for tests for three glorious weeks!"

They spent the rest of the time before the professor's arrival checking over points concerning the drama course they were taking. Carol knew they were all as nervous as she and she couldn't help having this motherly protection for her young colleagues and at the same time, felt thankful for their shared friendship for it was this experience of unity that helped make university life bearable for her as an older student.

As quick as a whip the professor bounded up the stairs with a large brown envelope containing exam papers. "That's it," one student stated. "We'd better get to our places before he begins handing out the tests." And all the students queued into their classroom for their final gathering.

Carol sat down and stared into space like the walking dead. When her professor approached, he handed her a blank paper and she felt it resembled her mind — nothing. She hastily wrote her name, year of study, faculty and student number in the upper right hand corner and waited for the essay question. Within minutes, she received the complicated question and began to scratch down on a draft paper, all the items she could remember about related ideas in order not to forget anything, but even inspite of this effort, some relevant matters slipped her nervous thoughts. In the ensuing quiet that oppressed like the silence of a dark grave, Carol and the others composed their complicated thesis statements and topic sentences concerning the realm of drama and all the plays that they had taken during the semester. Some plays were from the Theatre of Confrontation, some from the Theatre of the Absurd, and some were social commitments about modern man

and just where did he fit in according to his environment, his fellow man and yes, even himself. What had she gained from this course, she thought besides a lot of reading?

After she completed her paper and checked it over for any mistakes and forgotten information, she delivered it to one of the monitors and left the room as if it were a court and she a defendant on trial for a crime. What had she gained from her drama course and from her education in general she pondered as she walked in a daze out of the university towards the underground tunnel. One of the playwrights, Eugene O'Neill wrote a play entitled, *A Long Day's Journey Into Night*. Life was really a long day's journey into night and man's struggle for existence is absurd after all. Weak humans battle for survival against a sometimes hostile and indifferent universe. And here she was, an older student fighting for what exactly? Had she grown used to the stares of alienated others at the university who at once seemed to mock her, or snicker at her efforts or at the least, wonder what in the world she was doing here? No, she answered herself, she could never get used to those questioning looks, but she must carry on towards that goal, the golden ray at the end of the dark tunnel for education is light, and ignorance is darkness and it was her duty to herself, her society and even her family to fight for her education. What had she benefited? Knowledge itself and a broader, more comprehensive outlook on life, for it was in the dark cave of Hira in year 570 A.D. that the Prophet Mohammad received the first message from the Angel Gabriel to "read in the name of thy Lord who created man, out of a mere clot of blood." And this began the Islamic awakening and the thirst for knowledge, a thirst which Carol cherished and endeavoured to quench for the responsibility because the search for light and truth falls upon every Muslim whether male or female and which should be an ending quest until death.

Neon lights provided brightness in the underground tunnel. Carol hurried over its shiny marble flooring up its steps to the other side where she stopped a moment and got in. On the way home, she watched an old man walking along with the support of a cane and she saw people gathered together waiting for a bus and then a car stopped at the traffic lights where she could observe a row of new buildings undergoing construction.

And there she thought: "It's not just a matter of being a success in every subject, that's important, but it's a matter of the struggle for knowledge and to try one's best. True success is to overcome weakness and education is an asset that improves one's self, family and society. It provides a transition from narrow-mindedness to a broader way of thinking where one is educated must surely come to realise that life transcends that inflated egoist who sees little beyond his own self to a more humble vision that each person is but a minute particle in a vast cosmic order but perhaps that tiny grain of sand upon the beach can make a difference."

Once home, Carol threw down her bag, her books and the headache of the exams to return to her kitchen, her family and the most important question of the day, "Hi Mom! What's for lunch?"

## ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

By Mohammad A. Shuqair

### TIME FOR RIB-TICKLING READING

"Because I don't like to dance with a woman that has a past," answered Shaw.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* JACK: "Do you know why God has created a big head for the lion?"

FRIEND: "So as not to let loose through the bars of the cage in which it is entrapped."

\* \* \* \* \*

\* A parasite passed some people while having their dinner. Catching sight of him, they closed the doors behind him. Noticing this he climbed the wall and sarcastically said to them:

"You've stopped me on earth, but I came to you from heaven."

### SAY IT IN ARABIC

### COMMON EXPRESSIONS

— God bless you. *Barakal'lahu feek.*

— He is the son of my bosom. *Hawa ibni al-mahboob.*

— He is a kind-hearted man at the bottom. *Innahu ruju'l shafoog al-qalb fil-haqiqah.*

— He was brought up to tell the truth. *Nasha'a alat'takallum bil-haqiqah.*

— He looks as if butter would not melt in his mouth. *Yabdo annahu saleem an-niyyah.*

— Poverty cast him down. *Adnahul-faqir.*

— He is cut out of everything. *Horima min koll shay.*

— Every bullet has its bullet. *Lan yoseebukum illa ma kataba Allahu l-kum.*

### HUMOUR

\* GUIDE: "This citadel has been erected 300 years ago without any further change or restoration."

TOURIST: "It seems that he's the same owner in whose building we live."

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Bernard Shaw asked a lady to dance with him. She apologised.

Inquiring about the reason, she said:

"I don't dance with any man unless he has a future."

He smiled without uttering a word. Then she turned to ask him:

"Why do you want to dance with me in particular?"

\* \* \* \* \*

### (B) FROM PLACE TO PLACE

Below will be seen the names of certain countries and towns. By DROPPING a letter from each or without dropping but just rearranging the letters you can get the name of another place.

1. MALI.

2. CHINA.

3. AMMAN.

4. AQABA.

5. AZRAZI.



## The magical theatre of Jeanne Moreau

"At 15, I was in love with Napoleon. I dreamt we met on a lift. He made love to me and then he left me. ... Poor Napoleon." — Jeanne Moreau, from the 1962 movie *Jules Et Jim*.

By Hillel Italie  
The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — The words of Jeanne Moreau seem less like quotes for an interview than like scenes from her own long-running movie. It's partly her voice, deep and moody as an old torch song. It's partly what she does with the words, shaping details into narrative, narrative into metaphor.

Most of all, it's watching the actress perform that makes you forget you're in a hotel and not seated in some magical theatre. Picture her frowning and arching an arm over her head. Imagine her gathering her thick, sandy hair and lifting it like a veil, as if daring you to gaze into the face of a woman no longer young.

"I remember we were shooting *The Sailor From Gibraltar* (released in 1967) in a small town near Naples," said the 65-year-old French actress.

on."

At the time, Moreau was one of the world's most popular actresses, the downward corners of her mouth the brooding symbols of the French new wave. In an eight-year period, 1959-67, her directors had included Orson Welles, Luis Bunuel, Louis Malle and François Truffaut, most famously in *Jules Et Jim*.

Her looks and her impulsive characters led some to call her the "French Bette Davis," but she could be as enigmatic as Garbo, as detached as Dietrich, as romantic and vulnerable as Ingrid Bergman.

On screen, Moreau often played women of experience. They had taken chances and would take them again. Off screen, the actress had so many lovers she once boasted to a reporter she wanted to build a house and fill it with her favourite men.

In the 1970s and '80s, her popularity as an actress faded and she tried — with mixed success — writing and directing. Now, Moreau finds herself called a "legend." The label can't suffocate, as if her real life

were finished, as if all that remained were memoirs and honorary awards.

But happily, her career has picked up. She won a César, the French equivalent of the Academy Award, as a nymphomaniac in *La Vieille Qui Marchait Dans La Mer*, released in France in 1991. She made a brief appearance in the international hit *La Femme Nikita* and provided narration for the *The Lover*. She also plans on directing again.

In her latest movie, *Summer House*, fans have an extended chance to catch up with the great Moreau. She stars as the brash, unpredictable Lili, an Anglo-Egyptian with flaming red hair who arrives in a conservative London suburb and seeks to rescue a friend's daughter from an unfortunate marriage.

It's easy to imagine Lili as the happy sequel to many of Moreau's younger characters. She has broken so many rules she seems to have forgotten what she was supposed to obey. She has that casual confidence that comes from discovering she's more capable of shocking the world than of

being shocked in return. "She's an actress and she's like a naughty little girl," Moreau said of Lili, breaking into an affectionate, naughty little smile.

"At a certain age, you're forbidden to have sex and then you can have it. Then, you have to get married and you have to work, make money, pay your income taxes, give children to society, be a grandmother and a grandfather and then you have to retire and get ready for bed."

"I mean, it's a disaster. You live to be 75 and what real action are you allowed and how much time?"

Born in Paris in 1928, Moreau as a child was known as "the girl who didn't stay behind the door."

Through much of the 1950s, she appeared on stage and in "B" movies before making her breakthrough film, *Les Amants*.

One scene was so erotic for the time that it led to the end of Moreau's affair with director Louis Malle and to the French government's nearly banning the film.

"Action is very exhilarating," the actress said, "and at the same time very up-



Jeanne Moreau

rooting. What we like is to be tranquil. Time passes by, passing by, the movement, the pace of time, but surely there are moments when you just like to hold on: 'Please keep quiet. Let's stop a moment. It's impossible and some people force themselves to stop every-

thing around them.

"That's why I was impressed when I was young, when I saw some people aging so badly. They just decided the world may move on, but they wouldn't. They reminded me of some villages in France. There is a main road

crossing the village and at the end of day when the sun goes down, the people are sitting in chairs and watching the cars just passing by. And I find that so terrible. Luckily, my nature is... to go forward, to take risks. That means sometimes I am scared stiff."

## Armstrong, Sinatra back in boxed sets

By Samuel Fromartz  
Reuter

**NEW YORK** — Start spreading the news. Satchmo and ol' blue eyes are back in elaborate boxed sets that do justice to the masters of jazz and popular song.

Louis Armstrong was the father of jazz whose "firsts" make a stunning list — he invented jazz improvisation, was the first to "scat" in song, and has remained the only entertainer to have hits spanning 62 years. He was the rare artist who was also an entertainer, a virtuoso on his instrument and creator of mass hits, from *Body And Soul* to *Hello Dolly*, the last jazz tune to top the charts by knocking off the Beatles in 1964.

Now, what is arguably the best work of Armstrong has been reissued by a small company that has set the ultimate standard in the recording industry. *Mosaic Records*.

*Mosaic* focuses on the best period of an artist, and the 1949 and 1958 recordings on the Decca label show a musician at the height of his powers.

Armstrong influenced everyone who came after him. The debt is more than evident in the work of Frank Sinatra, whose early Columbia recordings of 1943 to 1952 were just reissued on 12 compact disks.

*Mosaic's* Armstrong material is filled with gems, but the core of it is the wonderous "autobiography" sessions in which the master returned to his 1920s work that established his place in the annals of jazz.

The 1926-1928 hot five and hot seven sessions have also been reissued on Columbia, but in Armstrong's revisit in the 1950s, there is arguably a richer feel, if only because the artist had matured and the technology was vastly improved.

The *Mosaic* set comes with a booklet, with photographs from the period, written by Dan Morgenstern of the Institute of Jazz Studies in Newark, New Jersey, who puts the all star recordings in perspective.

The *Mosaic* set becomes a sort of interactive process that lets you expand your horizons, for as you play the record you can read the perceptive notes that Morgenstern has provided on each and every one of the 81 songs in this collection.

The "autobiography" section includes incredible

## Dancer recalls wartime days of high kicks and sadness

By Peter Millership  
Reuter

**BOURNEMOUTH**, England — Nearly half a century after allied troops landed in France to liberate Europe from Nazi Germany, Betty Hockey still thinks of the young airmen and soldiers she knew, and those who never came back.

On D-Day (June 6,

1944), the former dancer, now aged 77, and her troupe performed for U.S. airmen at their base at Holmesley in southern England. There was an air of expectation because of the troop movements.

"We were singing *The Star-Spangled Banner* when the boys joined in and just took it away," said Hockey.

"I still hear their voices ringing in my ears, even now, and I wonder how many were shot down."

Hockey, one of the organizers of this year's 50th anniversary of D-Day, is in regular touch with veterans, including former members of the U.S. Air Force 397th

Bomb Group.

"They've adopted me and I go to their reunions," said Hockey, an honorary citizen of Maryland in the United States.

The 16-member "Non-stop Troop Show" was typical of the voluntary groups travelling Britain to entertain three million allied soldiers stationed there.

Hockey's memories are taken by strapping costumes, fuel and props, performing on rickety stages in muddy fields or from the back of a truck, doing the hula-hula dance with grass skirts or sevens from the desert.

"The can-can was the mainstay and very popular with the boys, but I also did the dance of the seven veils and the fun dance until the feathers dropped off the fan," she said. "We had to make do with what we could."

One admirer described the act as: "Slick, well dressed, saucy, though never dirty." He said: "It was

not difficult to get volunteers on stage."

Hockey told of playing to an audience of British prisoners of war who had just come back from Japanese spy planes.

"The memory of those boys haunts me even to this day, some with front teeth missing from rifle butt blows," she said.

The troupe once mistakenly drove into a camp where German prisoners were being held. As they were turning to leave, a British officer pleaded with them to perform for what he called "a jolly nice set of chaps".

Hockey swore him to secrecy and only told the story decades after.

Their group, ferried around in four cars, performed about four times a week, which was difficult because most of the cast had daytime jobs. They gave a total of about 1,000 shows to the performers.

One admirer described the act as: "Slick, well dressed, saucy, though never dirty." He said: "It was

Sometimes playing to

garrisons with fully-equipped theatres, they also played to small units under canvas amidst the mud of the New Forest, which provided cover from German spy planes.

A big problem was late night fog. Signposts had been removed in case of invasion and narrow slits on car headlamps made it hard to see. One trick was to drive with the door open to use the side of the road to guide them.

Hockey fondly remembers the chow (food) tent in the U.S. camps which were oases to the performers, used to food rationing. "We were each given a huge slice of bread topped with a tremendous steak. Never had we seen such food."

The troupe was always shored up with chewing gum, nylon stockings, sweets, cigarettes and food.

Looking out of sea from Bournemouth Beach, Hockey said wistfully: "We all had such awfully good fun but it seems such a long time ago."

Even so, the names of the compositions and their accompanying dances sound somehow ancient — The Court Of Emperor Nin. Celebrations Of The Prospering Bamboo. The Song Of The Spring Nightingale.

When he was chased from power in 1978, Chea Samy and her husband left the killing fields for Phnom Penh, where Chea Samy was asked by the new government to revive the ancient dance.

The classical royal dance that Chea Samy teaches dates to the height of Cambodian civilization, more than 1,000 years ago. It has been passed only among the select, in hopes of keeping it from being corrupted by folk versions.

"I see students that cannot dance like the star dancers of the past," she says. She offers extra tutoring at her unpainted, wooden home surrounded by rice fields on the outskirts of the city. A handful of acolytes seem always to be there, eager for one more lesson.

"No other teacher can compare with her," says 15-year-old Uk Phala. "She has taught us many dances — dances from her soul. We students will not forget."

But Sum Tart, 66, says the students cannot possibly learn all that Chea Samy has to teach. He plays the

small, oblong Cambodian classical drum for the classes, as he did for those taught by Chea Samy decades earlier in the royal palace. Sum Tart says it is clear these students are less skillful than those of the past.

"Now (Chea Samy) is making a great effort to teach," Sum says. "I'm really sorry, though, because when she dies I am sure she will take some dances with her."

The classical royal dance that Chea Samy teaches dates to the height of Cambodian civilization, more than 1,000 years ago. It has been passed only among the select, in hopes of keeping it from being corrupted by folk versions.

Chea Samy was one of the privileged few of her generation taught the strong yet dainty steps taken on bent knees and with upturned toes, the arm movements with fingers bent back and delicately fanned.

From the time Chea Samy's potential was recognized at the age of 6, she lived in the royal palace, studying dance for three hours a day and performing for Cambodia's royal circle

and foreign dignitaries.

At age 28 she began teaching the 300-member royal troupe, often touring abroad with her students over the next 27 years, until the Khmer Rouge seized control under the command of a man she had helped raise as a youth — her brother-in-law, Pol Pot.

When he was chased from power in 1978, Chea Samy and her husband left the killing fields for Phnom Penh, where Chea Samy was asked by the new government to revive the ancient dance.

"I said I would help until I couldn't stand up anymore," she recalls. "I can't let the Cambodian culture get lost, not even a little bit of it."

Chea Samy's first 20 students were malnourished and weak after years of forced labour. "I felt like I was training monkeys," she says. "They were all thin and shapeless."

It took two years before her students were able to convey the dance's graceful strength. Then the government presented her with several assistants, who also had been members of the royal dance troupe, and 200 more students.

## A night at the Royal Opera, Japan style

By Eric Talmadge  
The Associated Press

**TOKYO** — With a gaggle of ladies in waiting watching over her shoulder, Empress Michiko peers down from the palace music hall's royal box at a vivid green stage laden with lutes, flame-shaped drums and silk-stringed zithers.

There is no conductor, and no sheet music before the musicians on stage. When practicing, the troupe relies upon scores written in a cryptic system that varies with each instrument. Western scales are never used.

"It's very unscientific," Togi said as he thumbed through a score for the "Hachiriki," a reed instrument that is his specialty. The score was written from top to bottom, right to left.

Togi, like most of the court musicians, comes from a family that has been playing for the royal family for centuries. Togi said his family's association with gagaku goes back to at least the 12th century.

Gagaku was created mainly for the entertainment of the gods or nobles, and a major part of the court troupe's routine today involves playing at palace shrines during imperial religious rituals.

But unlike their ancestors, court musicians these days must also be skilled in a Western instrument, since they double as the orchestra that plays during imperial banquets.

"A big difference between gagaku and the music of the West is that gagaku really wasn't written with an audience in mind," Togi said.

"If you want to please an audience, you have to come up with a catchy melody, an interesting beat. I'm afraid those are two things gagaku lacks."

Even so, the music is enjoying a quiet boom in popularity. Public performances given by the palace ensemble tend to be greeted by appreciative, sellout crowds.

Seeing the troupe, however, isn't easy.

The court musicians hold concerts only twice a year at the palace's tiny music hall, and attendance is limited to foreign diplomats, domestic dignitaries or those lucky enough to win a lottery-style selection process.

Otherwise, they can only be seen on their two annual road trips or twice-a-year performances at Tokyo's national theatre.

## Former royal dancer tries to revive the art after Khmer Rouge

By Sheila McNulty  
The Associated Press

**PHNOM PENH, Cambodia** — There was a time when only in the dark of the night, cloaked in the privacy of her mosquito net, could Chea Samy risk performing the delicate, graceful movements of Cambodia's classical dance.

It was the mid-1970s, when the Communist Khmer Rouge were in power and purging artists to wipe out the country's cultural heritage, which it considered a feudal remnant. Chea Samy was forced to resist in secret, crouched on her knees in the confines of her net.

All the while, she feared she might be caught and killed by the Khmer Rouge, and the dance of Cambodia royal court — the very embodiment of the gentle Cambodian character — would be wiped out.

Listening to these decades later, you can see why teenage girls mobbed his concerts in the '40s and '50s and fainted at the sound of his voice.

The 143-page book issued with the recordings should be Grammy-winning, for the extensive session notes running 90 pages — filled with pictures, album art, and posters — give a flavor of the period and add depth to the material.

The "autobiography" section includes incredible

along with hundreds of thousands of other Cambodians.

Chea Samy vowed to revive the art.

Now 75, Chea Samy has for 12 years been in charge of annually teaching classical dance to hundreds of students at the University of Fine Arts. Her plump face fills with anguish as she worries that she might die before fully reviving the tradition.

Twice a week she teaches at the University for the equivalent of \$10 a month. The classes only heighten her distress.

## Hospitals in Gaza are ill

By Samia Nakhoul  
Reuter

**GAZA** — To page a doctor at Gaza's Al Ahli Hospital, staff must rush to a square outside their offices to ring a church bell as old as the 1917 building.

"Electronic pagers, only one of the trappings of modern medical care missing in the Gaza Strip, are banned by Israel for security reasons, doctors say."

"When we want to page a doctor, we ring one bell, for a cleaner two, and for X-ray three bells," said Anis Abu Hashem, a staff nurse at the private Al Ahli facility.

Palestinian physicians, drained by six years of casualties from the uprising against Israel, hope the ailing health system will receive a desperately needed injection of money, medicine and modernisation when self-rule is born.

Limited Palestinian self-rule was due to have begun in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho

on Dec. 13 but was delayed by disputes with Israel, mainly over security.

Dr. Riyad Zaanoun, head of the Palestinian Health Council, said the building of new hospitals, renovation of old ones, purchase of equipment and training of specialised doctors abroad will have priority.

The hospitals are run by Israeli authorities and staffed by Palestinian doctors and nurses.

"All the experience they've got is from training and working with Israeli doctors. They need specialisation," Zaanoun said.

Critical cases like cardiology and sensitive surgery are taken to hospitals in Israel. Doctors said 20 people died last year because of lack of resources or while waiting for the Israeli military administration to approve their transfer.

"My father waited for two years and he died before he got permission to undergo heart surgery (in

Israel)," Mr. Abu Hashem said.

Israeli Health Ministry figures show that Israel spent \$5,000 per person for medical care in Israel proper last year. The expenditure in Gaza was \$46 per capita.

A ministry spokesman attributed the gap to a higher percentage of people over the age of 65 in Israel — 10 per cent of the population compared with three per cent in Gaza.

Gaza, however, has one of the highest birthrates in the world — it grew by 4.3 per cent last year, the World Bank says.

Its infant mortality rate was 40 per 1,000 births in 1991 against a 10 to 1,000 ratio in Israel, the Health Ministry said.

Dr. Zaanoun, in charge of charting a health plan for Gaza, said there were only 16 incubators in the whole of the strip.

A human rights activist and Palestinian doctors said two infants who needed urgent operations died in

October before the Israelis cleared their transfer to more modern Israeli hospitals, despite letters from their Gaza physicians.

"The papers must take a day but it took them a week. Doctors said in their letter the infants' conditions were critical and they needed to be operated urgently, but they did not take that into consideration," said Niv Gordon, the Israeli head of the Palestinian-Israeli Physicians for Human Rights.

Dr. Niv said however that the Palestinian doctors should have referred the infants earlier because they were born ill.

Abdul Hamid Thabet, a nurse at Shifa Hospital, said five infants died last year because of a shortage of incubators and ventilators.

Hospital pieced together their own makeshift incubators to cope with premature babies.

"Infants are put on a table under a side-light lamp to give them some

heat. They should have the same heat degree as the womb of their mothers. This is the only way to save them. They may survive or die. It all depends on their strength," he said.

Shifa has only two artificial respiratory ventilators, not enough for the number of children who needed them. Mr. Thabet said an oxygen tube is used when the ventilators are occupied.

"It is rare to find more than one doctor on duty in most departments.

Since Israel occupied Gaza in 1967, the quantity of medicine and number of hospital beds has not increased, although the population grew from 360,000 to one million, Dr. Zaanoun said.

In 1967, there were 920 hospital beds in Gaza. Now there are 910. The Health Ministry said there are 2,5 hospital beds for every 1,000 people in Israel as opposed to 1.2 beds in Gaza.

"People here believe in fate and destiny. When a patient dies, the file is closed and no one questions the reason," Mr. Abu Hashem said.

## Fertility issues boiling into dilemma

By Allen Nachman  
Agence France Presse

**LONDON** — A 59-year-old British businesswoman gives birth to test-tube twins conceived in an Italian laboratory.

A black woman, desperate for a child and bereft of hope for a donor egg of her own race, asks a Cambridge fertility clinic to implant her with an egg from a white woman's ovary.

Researchers at the University of Edinburgh are developing a technique to harvest eggs from aborted foetuses for in vitro fertilisation, a procedure that would produce children whose biological mothers were never born.

As 1994 got under way, British airwaves and op-ed

pages crackled with controversy over high-tech procreation. Terms such as "womb-robbing" and "designer babies" were being coined.

The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) found itself facing dilemmas it never imagined when it was created by parliament three years ago for regulating fertility clinics.

"We regard this area as one of tremendous complexity and controversy," said HFEA Chairman Colin Campbell of the egg-from-foetuses concept.

"It is speculative. It is not possible at the moment. What we want to do is ask people how we should approach the subject if and when it becomes possible in a few years time," Mr.

Campbell said on a BBC Radio talk show.

"This won't be licensed in any circumstances unless it proves viable and the risks to the child are absolutely minimal," said Flora Goldhill, chief executive of HFEA, whose 18 members include an actress, a radio executive, a judge, university professors, clergymen and medical specialists.

The British Medical Association's (BMA) Ethics Committee also jumped into the fray, saying it was studying the rights and wrongs of culling eggs from aborted foetuses.

"The purpose of this technique is not so that doctors can play God... It is to help a small group of women who cannot have a baby," said committee

Chairman Stuart Horner, who added that he favoured the idea.

"We are merely trying to establish the ethical guidelines before the technology becomes available in the next 12 or 18 months."

Roger Gosden, leading the research at Edinburgh, meanwhile said the project was being put on ice pending opinions by the BMA and HFEA, expected this month.

Peter Brinsden, head of the Bourn Hall Clinic in Cambridge where the black woman plans to be implanted with a Caucasian egg fertilised with her husband's sperm, called the controversy "a storm in a tea cup."

"We have a black woman with a husband of mixed

race," he said. "She has no eggs. They desperately want a child. She said, 'why can't we use a white egg?'

"The child would be mixed race whether we used a white egg or one of her own if she had one, so all you are going to do by having a white woman's egg is have a slightly paler shade of coffee colour," said Dr. Brinsden.

The HFEA's Goldhill said she saw no problem with the particular case. "From what the clinic has told us, they are approaching it responsibly," she said.

But Jill Knight, head of the Conservative Party's Health Committee, called it "plain and unvarnished genetic engineering and as such must be unacceptable."

Peter Dibb of the anti-abortion group Life predicted there would be "a sense of public revulsion" over the culling of eggs from aborted foetuses.

But Alan Bailey of Gloucestershire told a BBC Radio call-in show: "My wife and I have been trying for a family for over 10 years, unsuccessfully."

"We have been waiting for a donor egg for some time. I am wholeheartedly in favour of research into what people are calling 'womb-robbing.'

"I feel a bit more hopeful now about having a family," said Bailey. "Time is running out for us and any option which offers help will be welcome."

## In Canada, malpractice coverage is cheap

By Jeffrey Ulbrich  
The Associated Press

**TORONTO** — Dr. Peter Newman practices family medicine in Toronto, taking care of aches and pains, stitching wounds and delivering babies. He pays \$2,322 a year for protection against malpractice claims.

If he worked in Chicago, where Americans sue at the drop of a tongue depressor, malpractice insurance would cost him \$48,718.

"It's startling," said Dr. Newman, whose general practice involves a broad mixture of adult internal medicine, pediatrics and office gynecology.

"When we get together and talk about such things, my colleagues express similar disbelief. Although we feel concern about the increase in malpractice litigation in Canada, it pales in comparison with what we see south of the border."

Malpractice insurance, and lawsuits, are big business in the United States and a factor in the high cost of American health care. In Canada, where the government-run system guarantees health care to every citizen, both payouts and premiums are considerably lower. So are doctors' incomes.

The provincial government, after negotiating with the Ontario Medical Association, decides what Dr. Newman can charge his patients. It puts a \$300,000 cap on his income, out of which he must pay office staff and overhead. He is quick to point out that most general practitioners are far below the \$300,000 cap.

In the United States, Dr. Newman could charge whatever the market would bear, and his insurance costs would be a major component.

"The United States is a system out of control," Richard Shekter, a Toronto lawyer and expert in health law, said of the high multimillion-dollar awards in malpractice suits and resulting fat legal fees.

In Canada, malpractice protection is not technically insurance. Ninety per cent of the country's physicians, just over 57,000, are members of the Canadian Medical Protective Association (CMPA), a mutual defence organisation founded in 1901.

"This is a grouping of physicians who pay membership fees, who have created a reserve from which they can be helped as the need arises," said Dr. Stuart Lee, secretary-treasurer of the association, which is run by physicians.

The report also said U.S. leadership in biotechnology "would be enhanced by proceeding with BST, and would be impeded if there were new government obstacles to such biotech products."

Sen. Russ Feingold, D-Wis., led the fight for the moratorium on grounds the drug would cause economic hardship for dairy farmers in his state. He had urged a one-year moratorium.

He argued that consumers would reject BST milk at the same time cows were producing more, causing higher government surpluses and driving smaller producers out of business.

The report said that small and large-scale dairy farmers who use BST probably would have higher income because they could produce more milk from fewer cows. "BST favours good herd management rather than small or large farms," the report said.

The report said BST would have little effect if any, on U.S. dairy exports because nearly half the U.S. export volume goes to countries that have approved the drug.

family practitioner who does no obstetrics or surgery. The same category in the lowest-rate state in the United States would be about \$2,800.

A neurosurgeon or obstetrician in Toronto, Canada's largest city, pays a CMPA membership fee of \$12,700. If he practiced across the border in Michigan, malpractice insurance could cost him as much as \$215,000.

"When a doctor perceives there is a climate of medical litigation in the air, he is likely to start practicing medicine defensively, ordering more tests and investigations than medically necessary in order to protect himself if a case ever ends in court," Dr. Newman said. "That drives up costs."

Because about 100 companies issue malpractice insurance in the United States, it is difficult to obtain national figures. But the St. Paul Insurance Group, which covers about 20 per cent of American doctors, says it registered 14,1 claims per 100 physicians in 1992. North of the border, there are about two claims per 100.

In the United States, the average payout was \$200,000 as measured by the St. Paul and the Physician Insurers Association of America, compared to about \$28,000 paid by the CMPA.

The reasons have as much to do with legal systems as health systems.

There is no absolute right to a jury trial in Canada. Malpractice cases are nearly always tried by a judge only, on the theory that such cases are too complicated for laymen.

Perhaps more important, the Canadian Supreme Court has set a strict limit on general damages at the U.S. equivalent of \$183,000, and restricts the maximum range to patients totally incapacitated due to malpractice. Punitive damages are rare, and paltry when awarded.

In the United States, it is usually simple to set damages for lost wages and projected medical expenses. But damages for "pain and suffering" can depend on a jury's whim.

Very high awards are given in some Canadian cases, particularly where plaintiffs suffer loss of substantial incomes or require extensive future medical care, but the average payout is much lower.

Lawyers' fees based on the amount of the award often are held responsible for the aggressiveness in filing malpractice suits in the United States.

Such "contingency" fees are not permitted in Ontario, Canada's most populous province. Although most other provinces allow them, CMPA Director Lee says their effect is negligible.

This is true in part, he said, because the association's policy of not settling out of court discourages lawyers from gambling on weak cases.

In the United States, most malpractice cases never reach trial. Fear of a costly legal battle often prompts an insurance company to settle rather than fight.

## SOLUTIONS

### PERPLEXITIES

(A) HALF-MINUTE PROBLEM  
No. The correct average is "15".

(B) FROM PLACE TO PLACE

1. LIMA. 4. BAOAA.  
2. ACHIN. 5. ZARQA.  
3. MA'AN.

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Less than a month before a congressionally imposed moratorium ends, the administration has reaffirmed its position that a genetically engineered milk-production hormone is safe.

There is no evidence that BST poses a health threat to humans or animals," said a draft version of a report on recombinant bovine somatotropin (BST) by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

A summary of the report was obtained by the Associated Press. It gives little ammunition to those who oppose the drug for economic and health reasons.

"The net national economic impact of BST usage is expected to be positive," the report said.

The FDA approved St. Louis-based Monsanto's version of the drug on Nov. 5, ending a nine-year application process.

But Congress blocked the sale of BST for 90 days, or until Feb. 3, meanwhile. OMB studied the impact of BST on consumer attitudes and federal spending on dairy programmes.

The report said BST would have little effect, if any, on U.S. dairy exports because nearly half the U.S. export volume goes to countries that have approved the drug.

Consumers will pay less

**Diagramless** 19 x 19. By Harold B. Counts

**ACROSS**  
1 Put back on one's feet  
2 Strangers  
3 Ratte  
4 Decree  
7 Cook partially  
10 Get married  
12 Get married  
13 Get married  
14 Get married  
15 Get married  
16 Get married  
17 Get married  
18 Get married  
19 Skating area

**DOWN**  
1 Cause injury  
2 City town  
3 Short form for short  
4 The Brown Bomber  
5 Imagine  
6 Make a guess  
7 Get married  
8 Get married  
9 What the majority of voters do  
10 Get married  
11 Get married  
12 Make believed  
13 Make belief  
14 Make belief  
15 Make belief  
16 Make belief  
17 Make belief  
18 Make belief  
19 Skating area

**ACROSS**  
1 Use a swizzle stick  
2 Fire face  
3 Toll  
4 Card game  
5 Concerning  
6 Concerning  
7 Family members  
8 Long-term  
9 Rascals  
10 Bullets  
11 Forn  
12 Skating area

**DOWN**  
1 Splinter  
2 Singly  
3 Blushing  
4 Blushing  
5 Mate  
6 Settles into an unconnected reversal  
7 "I smell..."  
8 Sawbucks

**ACROSS**  
12 Eels  
13 Asperges carelessly  
14 Goddess of victory  
15 Goddess of victory  
16 Fairytale  
17 Frost cover  
20 Ma cr ps  
21 Green with elaborate care  
22 Wash cycle

**DOWN**  
24 Lure into danger  
25 Gone up  
27 Sapa  
28 Singer Fitzgerald  
29 Groom  
30 Leaf cut  
31 Lawn cover  
32 Run-down  
33 Socked  
34 Love college town  
35 Speed contests

**ACROSS**  
36 Small brook  
37 Fuzz  
38 Publishers  
39 Expatriate  
40 Preminger or Klemperer  
41 Topography  
42 Vase  
43 Expressionism  
44 French bath  
45 Expressionism  
46 Dirty look  
47 Palling-out

**DOWN**  
48 Palm fruit  
49 Feed the kitty  
50 Dormant  
51 Breakfast favorite  
52 Mr. Dilton  
53 Author Newell  
54 Hindu garment  
55 Penny in a stock

## 'Soft matter' — still a puzzle but with a lot of revolutionary applications

By Jean Chabrier

"Soft matter" includes all the complex molecular systems which are half-way between a liquid and solid state, and which are not just part of chemistry, physics or biology, but all three at the same time. It is a scientific puzzle, but it offers great possibilities to industry.

As ordinary techniques of calculation were totally un-operational for describing the interactions of the billions of molecules making up a polymer (a macromolecule) or the astonishing power of self-organisation of liquid crystals, new tools had to be invented in order to understand their collective behaviour.

When two molecules meet, they can only join together at one of their ends. But when a large number of molecules come together, there is a large number of combinations and the variety of structures that can result becomes extremely vast. They can take the form of tubes, micelles, bubbles, foams, gels, flakes or all kinds of complex substances.

There is no physical reasoning which can describe such a complex system. On the other hand, an intuitive concept of "creep" gives an idea of the process and makes it possible to explain the behaviour of a polymer through the nature of the molecules making it up (long or short, ramified or linear).

It all happens as if each molecule moved in a kind of tube defined by the neighbouring molecules, with the whole retaining enough flexibility to allow sufficiently slow deformations. The whole can

then be compared to an elastic tube whose dimensions can then be calculated.

The idea of "creep" is a concept which has already existed for about twenty years and which has been used by both biologists (DNA sequencing) and industrialists in plastic alloys whose final properties are better than those of the polymers making them up, taken individually. This is, for instance, the case with kevlar, cited here because it is well known, but hundreds of new products have thus come into being.

Many practical applications result from this work. By adding a polymerised additive in a proportion of a few millionths, it is possible to double the distance attained by the jet of a fire-hose as the water molecules are imprisoned in a kind of sheath which maintains them together. This stabilises the jet and suppresses its instability. The same is true of hydro-carbon anti-fire foams, thanks to another soft matter.

But these kinds of micro-networks of molecules are also used in the most varied areas: cellular concrete, asphalts, insulation, lubricants (in particular car oils), emulsions for the oil or food industry, etc..

Another fine example is that of non-drip paint. It is really appreciated by anyone who has painted a ceiling. This result is obtained by mixing micro-particles of latex with the paint. The latex has been treated in such a way as to create a rather "special" crystal structure. An ordinary crystal only becomes liquid if it is submitted to enormous pressure. On the other hand, a latex crystal, which only owes its cohesion to

very weak force, is influenced by tiny amount of pressure, for instance that of a paint roller which is enough to reliquify the paint.

There is also the problem of adhesives. It is not yet very

well understood why they stick. De Gennes has shown that polymer glues adhere better than crystalline ones. For the latter, it is enough to break a few bonds between atoms on contact with the interface.

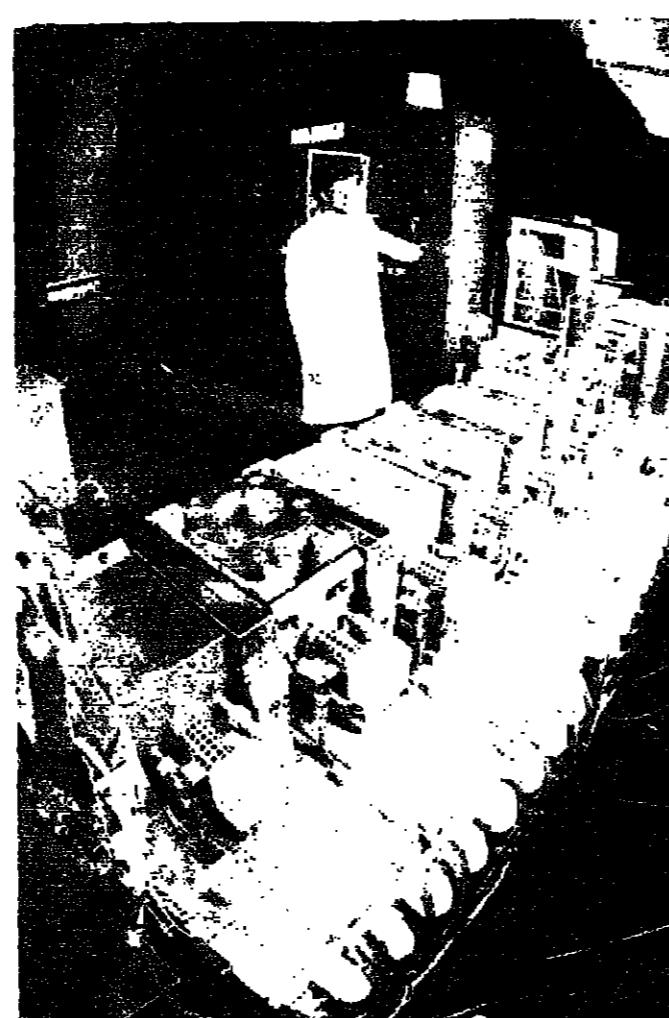
whereas, in the case of polymers, all the energy of the bonding is used all along the length of the molecule, which requires thousands of atomic bonds and considerable energy to break them.

But there are still many mysteries concerning glues and also gels, which are another problem-posing soft matter. Why does the molecular network of yoghurt lose all cohesion from a certain speed of filling up the pots?

One may also be puzzled by the "nematic" and "smectic" states, which are mesomorphic conditions between liquid and crystal and which are assembled in superposed liquid layers or in columnar phases, or, more simply, the infinite variety of the state of crystals which become liquid or the opposite depending on a variable magnetic field, or, more clearly how the display on liquid crystal watches works. "Ferro-electric smectic elements", whose liquid layers are made up of sloping molecules, make it possible to have flat screens on which items are displayed in 64 micro-seconds.

In other words, within 10 years, the extra flat high-definition television set will have replaced the old cathode-ray tube and, at the same time, a simple remote panel will control the opacity of windows, enabling people to do away with curtains.

Thus, although scientists might not understand everything in this complex area, industrialists are, nevertheless, forging ahead. For lack of "concepts", experimentation is enough for them — L'Acélite en France.



Complex molecular systems and industrialists take interest in the 'soft matters' (Bramab/Jerrican photo)

## Israel seeks to allay Syrian fears

(Continued from page 1)

vote on the land of others," Mr. Sharra said.

"The concept of concession means that the one who owns something could give it up," another official said. "But what does Israel own to give it back? The Golan is Syrian territory and nothing could change this fact."

"Anyway, the real intentions of Rabin would be tested at the bilateral talks which resume soon in Washington," he said.

President Ezer Weizman said he supported Mr. Rabin's call.

The question is: Land or peace? It makes sense that the people should decide and the best way for doing that is through a referendum," Mr. Weizman told Israel Radio.

Some Israeli newspaper commentators Wednesday described Mr. Rabin's decision to announce plans for a referendum as a clever manoeuvre that will buy time.

A government official said that by promising a vote, Mr. Rabin gave himself freedom to manoeuvre in his negotiations with Mr. Assad because he

## Draft law presented on women

(Continued from page 1)

he said were essential for ministry officials to carry out their duties.

Islamic Action Front Deputy Abdul Rahim Al Akour demanded that the ministry finance the purchase of the cars from other sources and spend the JD 500,000 according to the law and on maintaining broken windows and (heating systems) at schools."

After the House was informed of the resignation of Deputy Abdul Karim Al Dughmi from the Judiciary

referendum decision and felt Mr. Rabin was playing for time in the negotiations with Syria.

The U.S. ambassador to Israel, Edward Djerejian, denied the report Wednesday. "I don't think there is any anger," Mr. Djerejian said on Israel Radio, noting that the decision was an internal matter.

A parliament debate on the Golan ended in disarray Wednesday when an apparent technical glitch distorted the vote count on non-binding resolutions by the government and the opposition.

Meanwhile, Yedioth columnist Nahum Barnea wrote Wednesday that Mr. Rabin's instructions to Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Gur to announce the referendum in parliament were made on the spur of the moment Monday.

Mr. Gur had come to Mr. Rabin's office to ask for pointers. Mr. Rabin and Mr. Gur, standing in the hallway, talked for about two minutes. Mr. Barnea said.

"A third participant said 'why not have him talk about a referendum,'" Mr. Barnea wrote. Mr. Rabin responded, "all right, say referendum," according to Mr. Barnea.

Committee and the resignation of four deputies from committees set up to investigate contestations of the results of the Nov. 8 elections, House Speaker Taher Al Masri said he will investigate the causes of the resignations.

Mr. Dughmi is the fourth lawmaker to resign from the Judiciary Committee. While all of them said they resigned for "private reasons," other sources said the deputies were not happy with what they called the "dictatorial style" of its chairman, independent Islamist Deputy Abdul Baqi Jammo.

## Military

(Continued from page 1)

army, navy and air force, as well as representatives of the Central Command.

General Joseph Hoar, head of the Central Command, was in Amman last week in what was described as a routine visit.

Gen. Hoar, who succeeded Gen. Norman Schwartzkopf after the war of Kuwait, has visited Jordan at least twice before during joint American-Jordanian military exercises.

## Regent meets U.S. lawmakers

(Continued from page 1)

Al Masri met the U.S. delegation along with a number of deputies. He reiterated Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the peace process, and Mr. Masri also called on the U.S. congressmen to help bring about an end to the naval blockade imposed on Aqaba and reduce the economic difficulties facing the country as a result of the Gulf crisis.

Among the U.S. congressmen were Dan Glickman (Democrat — Kansas), James Bilbray (Democrat — Nevada) and Tom Lantos (Democrat — California).

U.S. embassy officials said that the delegation visited Jordan in the course of a tour of the Middle East region, including the occupied Palestinian lands.

Shortly before leaving for Damascus Mr. Lantos said in a statement to Petra that the United States would do its best to help Jordan overcome the present economic difficulties that resulted from the economic embargo on Iraq.

Mr. Lantos said that he believed the United States and Jordan would further bolster relations and that Washington would help Jordan's economy by encouraging tourists to come to the Kingdom and in American investors to start economic projects here.

Mr. Lantos suggested the creation of a free trade zone in the Middle East grouping Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Israel to help promote progress and prosperity.

## Safeway relaunches with full safety procedures

AT a recent press conference, Safeway's General Manager Azzam Masri said it was possible for Safeway to reopen to the public within seven days after fire broke out in the shopping mall on Dec. 10, however, the management chose to seize the opportunity to totally upgrade safety measures and increase total reliance on in-house evacuation and safety procedures. Mr. Masri reassured that all old food items were destroyed at location under the supervision of the Health Department, while non-food items were taken by

the insurance company. All items carried now by Safeway were new purchases, he said.



the insurance company. All items carried now by Safeway were new purchases, he said.

## JOB OPPORTUNITIES

A major contracting company has the following vacancies in the United Arab Emirates:

### Civil Engineers

### Civil Engineers

### Materials Eng.

### Production Eng.

### Electrical Eng.

### Mechanical Eng.

Should have at least 8 years exp. in construction work.  
Should have at least 4 years exp. in construction work.  
Should have exp. in procurement-Auto Cad.  
Should have exp. in steel and design.  
Should have at least 5-7 years exp. in domestics.  
Should have at least 5-7 years exp. in plumbing, A/C, drainage, etc.

Visas are provided by the employing company. Please send your CV to:  
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All applications will be treated with discretion.

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## Arctic ice cap shrinking

## Serious implications for global climate

By Gert Lange

North Atlantic and on

Europe's climate. The extent of the ice cover in the European Arctic Ocean is at its greatest during the months of February and March, measuring a record 3 million km<sup>2</sup> in 1969. According to the meteorologist Matthias Eckhardt, who evaluated the data, extreme values recorded over the past 26 years show that although Greenland is sometimes totally ice-bound, the ice cap seldom reaches the northern coast of Iceland. In contrast, Spitzbergen is almost always cut off from the open sea in winter, enveloped by an ice belt stretching from Barents Sea up to the Kola Peninsula.

In Barents Sea, the ice cover is receding in a south-north direction and taking an east-west course in the Arctic sector of the Atlantic. Annually the average new-formation or melting of the ice-mass amounts to 1.4 million km<sup>2</sup>. Plotting the lowest ice cover monitored for each degree of longitude onto a map produces a picture to please a sailor's heart — albeit one which never actually occurs in reality: only the most northerly tip of Greenland becomes ice-bound and Spitzbergen and even Franz Josef Land remain accessible — which despite being of welcome news to shipping, marks an unparalleled and disturbing development.

At present the scientists are still unclear as to the causes of the decrease in the ice mass. American data indicates that the stretch of Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Alaska has become 5°C colder since 1950, and that the ice mass is

## High-level talks may be needed

(Continued from page 1)

pressed satisfaction over the outcome of the Geneva summit between U.S. President Bill Clinton and his Syrian counterpart Hafez Al-Assad.

Mr. Arafat told the Arabic-language Al Hayat newspaper that the outcome of Sunday's summit in Geneva "complements what has been achieved on the Jordanian and Palestinian tracks."

"When you are ready to look paragraph by paragraph, you are ready to draft," a final working paper, Dr. Shaath told reporters in an impromptu press conference Tuesday night.

The Palestinians want to make sure there were no Israeli visible at crossing points to Egypt and Jordan, arguing that autonomy is meaningless without sovereignty and flags at the border. Israel seeks the ability to check any flow of refugees or arms.

Gen. Shahak said borders

was not the only issue dividing the two sides, noting among other issues that negotiations on water were continuing this week.

Another Israeli official said the two sides were nearing agreement on a position paper on the crossings. The paper would outline agreements and differences on both sides and could serve as a working document for the meeting between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Peres, said the official.

The proposed position paper

is to escape from implementing its engagements and to secure the maximum for its own political interest," Mr. Arafat said, adding that the PLO had expected this to happen. "It is not a surprise for us."

Mr. Arafat also told the London-based daily, which publishes simultaneously in Beirut and several other Arab capitals, that "negotiations with Israel are not smooth."

## British Embassy Annual Notice To All British Nationals Living In Jordan

Have you registered with the British Embassy. If you are a British citizen and live in Jordan, please contact the British Embassy; Consular Section, in order to obtain a registration form.

If you have registered during 1992, please confirm your continuing presence in Jordan by re-registering as soon as possible. Please also notify the Consular Section about any changes of address and/or telephone number. Such confirmation is in the interests of all British nationals in Jordan.

If names are not re-registered within three months the Embassy will be obliged to consider that those concerned have left the country. The names will accordingly be deleted from the register.

If you are a citizen of a Commonwealth country which does not have an Embassy or Consulate in Jordan, please ask the British Embassy, Consular Section, about registration formalities.

**The British Embassy is located in Abdoun, near the Orthodox Club, Telephone 823100.**

**The Post Office Box Number is B7.**

The Consular Section is open from Sunday until Thursday 08:30-12:00 hours.

## Arab Gulf states seen gaining from rising Asia oil, gas demand

MANAMA (R) — Asian and Pacific rim countries' demand for oil and gas from other regions will balloon by the year 2000, mostly benefiting the Gulf, oil analyst Fereidun Fesharaki said late Tuesday.

"The future of growth in... oil supply is lying in the Asia-Pacific region, and the Gulf countries are the obvious suppliers," Mr. Fesharaki, resources programme director at Hawaii's East-West Centre, told an oil industry conference in Bahrain.

He forecast that current Asian and Pacific demand for imported oil, now three million barrels per day (b/d), would reach 7.5 million b/d by the end of the decade.

The Middle East's share of Asia-Pacific oil and gas imports, which was 48 per cent of the total in 1992, would rise to 63 per cent by the end of the decade, Mr. Fesharaki said.

In fact, if it were not for demand from the region, world oil demand would have fallen in the past three years.

"World oil demand has actually grown less than 500,000 b/d since 1990, while Asia-Pacific demand is up three million b/d (in 1993)" he added. "Without this, revenues and demand for OPEC oil would be far less."

The analyst said oil produced by countries like Indonesia, some of which is currently exported, will increasingly be soaked up by the producers' own rising domestic demand, thus creating a need for more imports from areas like the Gulf.

China, formerly a small exporter, has just become a net importer.

He said gas also had tremendous prospects for growth in the Far East, with the Middle East an obvious source of supply. Some of the world's largest natural gas reserves lie under the Gulf.

Liquefied natural gas demand in the Asia-Pacific region in 1992, largely from Japan, Korea and Taiwan, was 42 million tonnes a year, Mr.

Fesharaki said.

This volume was likely to rise to around 110 million tonnes a year by 2010 and India and China with their huge populations and growing industries would become big gas importers.

India is currently discussing plans for gas pipelines with Gulf states Iran and Oman.

But in the case of China, coal would remain the primary energy source, the analyst added.

He said Asian and Pacific countries would need a massive \$250 billion for oil and gas investments during the 1990s. "I believe many of them will find the money from internal and Western banks."

Chevron Vice-Chairman J. Dennis Bonney told the oil industry conference in Bahrain that weak oil prices could force U.S. oil firms to review their 1994 capital spending plans if the market does not strengthen.

"The industry is screaming... in the last two and a half decades we have become price takers rather than price makers," he said.

"We are anticipating fairly flat prices for the rest of the year as one scenario," Amoco Vice-Chairman Patrick Early told Reuters.

"Given that, earnings and cash flow are going to be severely impacted and investment levels will be impacted," he said.

A Texaco executive, closely involved in evaluating new fields, said without elaborating that the company's capital spending would have to be reviewed if prices did not improve.

He said lower prices obviously meant the company would have to rein in capital spending in upstream projects.

Mr. Early said Amoco had planned its 1994 capital spending of around \$2.9 billion on the assumption that the price of the U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil

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# Economy

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JANUARY 20-21, 1994 7

## Egypt stock exchange set for steady growth in '94

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's long-dormant stock market, bolstered by structural reform and a healthy investment climate, looks set for steady growth in 1994 despite the government's stuttering privatisation programme, economists said Wednesday.

They said shares on the exchange, which handled total deals worth just \$69 million pounds (\$170 million) in 1993, should maintain the substantial rise in value recorded last year.

"I think this year the index should match the performance of 1993," said Ali Tahy, senior vice-president at Kidder Peabody, whose index of stocks showed a 63 per cent rise over the year.

Volume of trade was also expected to rise due to new laws which open up the cartel of brokers to outside competi-

tors, cancel tax on income from share transactions, and make it easier for firms to raise capital through share issues.

"It is now much easier and cheaper for companies to go to the market to raise money than to a bank," said Ashraf Shams El Din, first undersecretary at the Capital Markets Authority, a state regulatory body.

A fall in interest rates in the last two years to 14 per cent from 20 per cent was another factor which could encourage private investors to transfer their savings to the stock exchange.

But a long-awaited privatisation bonanza, part of the government's economic reform programme implemented together with the World Bank, was unlikely to materialise this year.

"Privatisation should be a major source of new securities, but it is not going to happen in 1994 in any major way," said

one economist who declined to be named.

Egypt announced last year it would shortly sell off 25 state firms in the first step of a programme designed to reduce government ownership over the next four years. Only one sale has been officially announced — a bottling plant sold to Coca Cola and Arab investors.

The Cairo Exchange, once one of the world's busiest, was all but closed down by a nationalisation drive in the 1960s which put into state hands most firms listed on the bourse.

Veteran investors who remember the days prior to nationalisation still turn up to play the market and discuss their investments.

"When I started in 1946, there were more than 200 brokers and their juniors working here. The building was packed," said Mohammad Madgour, sitting in the

cafeteria opposite the near-empty hall where a dozen brokers struck deals for clients.

Mr. Shams El Din said two banks, Misr Bank and Ahli Bank, had both received licences for separate investment funds of 500 million pounds (\$149 million) and were expected to start operations in two or three weeks.

Trading volume on the ex-

change fell last year to 14.73 million shares worth 569 million pounds (\$170 million) from 22.72 million shares worth 566 million pounds (\$177 million).

Economists said trade on the exchange remains so low that even annual figures could be distorted by a few transactions — often just a reshuffling of share blocs within closed companies.

Less than 50 of the 670 companies listed on the exchange are traded with any frequency. Mr. Shams El Din said:

"Correcting balance of payments deficits of member states is a major objective of

the AMF... through readjustment programmes supported by medium-term credit facilities." Mr. Faquih said in a speech Saturday and made available to Reuters Tuesday.

"The fund hopes to reach a unified system of preparing statistics in these countries... of balance of payments data," he added.

IMF economists Saturday began training 35 ministry of finance and central bank officials from 16 Arab and African states on the new procedures at the Abu Dhabi-based AMF.

Mr. Faquih told the group that correcting balance of payments in Arab countries was one of the AMF's biggest concerns. It was also designing economic readjustment programmes for members.

Robert Kennedy, IMF's deputy chief of balance of pay-

ments and external debt division, told Reuters Tuesday there were problems of data collection on some Arab countries.

"They might not have the data sources required to measure some of the important flows. I guess in this area... you could say there are typical a lot of migrant workers involved in the economies. And this is typically, a very difficult area in which to get reliable information on their economic transactions," Mr. Kennedy said.

IMF senior economist Quazi Hafiz said there was sometimes insufficient key data for a country's economic transactions with other countries such as "private sector capital transactions, current accounts."

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## AMF seeks common data system in Arab countries

ABU DHABI (R) — The Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), Arab World's main financial institution, has urged Arab states to adhere to a common system to calculate balance of payments.

AMF Chairman Osama Faquih said the unified system the fund advocates was based on International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines on calculating current and capital accounts.

The issue is crucial to the

AMF which provides loans to Arab League members to help finance balance of payments deficits. Many of them are indebted to the AMF and the volume of their arrears threatens to restrict further lending by the fund.

"Correcting balance of payments deficits of member states is a major objective of

the AMF... through readjustment programmes supported by medium-term credit facilities." Mr. Faquih said in a speech Saturday and made available to Reuters Tuesday.

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**Financial Markets** in co-operation with **Cairo Amman Bank**

U.S. Dollar in International Markets				
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	1.4960	1.4975		
Deutsche Mark	1.7465	1.7444		
Swiss Franc	1.4620	1.4607		
French Franc	5.9355	5.9245**		
Japanese Yen	110.79	110.77		
European Currency Unit	1.1123	1.1124**		

**Eurocurrency Interest Rates** Date: 19/1/1994

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.06	3.18	3.31	3.62
Sterling Pound	5.25	5.31	5.31	5.19
Deutsche Mark	5.93	5.81	5.56	5.18
Swiss Franc	4.12	3.87	3.68	3.56
French Franc	6.37	6.12	6.18	5.50
Japanese Yen	2.25	2.06	1.93	1.96
European Currency Unit	6.43	6.32	6.03	5.25

**Precious Metals** Date: 19/1/1994

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	392.75	7.70	Silver	5.32	0.115

**Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin** Date: 19/1/1994

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.7040	0.7060
Sterling Pound	1.0531	1.0584
Deutsche Mark	0.4031	0.4051
Swiss Franc	0.4815	0.4839
French Franc	0.1186	0.1192
Japanese Yen	0.6348	0.6380
Dutch Guilder	0.3602	0.3620
Swedish Krona	*****	*****
Italian Lira	0.0414	0.0416
Belgian Franc	*****	*****

For 100

**LONDON EXCHANGE RATES**

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs	Canadian dollar
1.3123 33	Deutschmarks
1.7451 01	Dutch guilders
1.9541 51	Swiss francs
1.459707	Belgian francs
36.33 37	French francs
5.926515	Italian lire
1698.19 06	Japanese yen
110.48 58	Swedish crowns
8.0090 09	Norwegian crowns
7.5045 95	Danish crowns
6.7718 68	
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\$392.75 393.25	

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## Yeltsin hesitates over government; rouble plunges

MOSCOW (R) — President Boris Yeltsin said Wednesday talks to form a new government could be delayed or even crashed on mounting political instability.

Interfax News Agency said Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin had turned down terms set by Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov, seen in the West as one of the mainstays of reform policy, for staying in the cabinet.

Talks continued over his fate, but he seemed unlikely to retain his influence in the cabinet.

The announcement of a new government had been originally scheduled for Monday, but the withdrawal of reform architect Yegor Gaidar gave notice of a fierce power struggle in the administration.

"Considering the need to form a government, Russian President B.N. Yeltsin will continue meetings and consultations today and possibly over the next few days," a statement issued by the president's office said.

Mr. Yeltsin met Mr. Chernomyrdin for more than six hours Tuesday.

The continued political uncertainty took its toll for a third successive day this week on the Moscow Inter-Bank currency Exchange (MICEX) where the value of the rouble fell 6.8 per cent to a new low of 1,607 to the dollar.

The currency has fallen 39 per cent so far this year.

Mr. Chernomyrdin's chief economic adviser Andrei Illarionov said in London Tuesday the fading influence of reformers would lead to an inflation explosion and the collapse of the rouble.

## Envoy espouses 'political solution' to Mexico conflict

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico (AP) — A government envoy believes social and political reforms are the answer to rebellion in southern Mexico but suggests he will talk with rebels only about the conditions for dismantling.

Manuel Camacho Solis presented the government's formal response Tuesday to rebel demands for talks, declaring that the country had heard their grievances and wanted a peaceful settlement.

"Citizens and political forces throughout the country call for a political and humanitarian solution," Mr. Camacho Solis said at a news conference in which he made public an exchange of messages with the rebels.

The rebels seized San Cristobal and outlying towns on Jan. 1, saying they were fighting for the rights of Indians, who are a majority in the impoverished southern state of Chiapas but often lack jobs and housing.

Tuesday's formal response to the rebels for talks came on the same day Chiapas Gov. Elmar Setzer Marseille resigned, saying he wanted "to contribute to peace in the state."

Mr. Setzer, who was in office a year, had been accused of being a weak leader with close ties to the powerful landowners who are among the targets of the revolt. His suc-

He predicted 100 per cent monthly inflation by the end of the year and a rouble-dollar rate of 2,000 in the next two weeks and 10,000 by mid-year.

Mr. Yeltsin's announcement that talks could drag on for several more days added to the uncertainty that has been increasing since the success of Communist and ultra-nationalists in December's elections to a new parliament.

Less than a week ago, Mr. Yeltsin told visiting U.S. President Bill Clinton he would not swerve from the reforms launched by Mr. Gaidar in January 1992.

But his legacy is under fire from conservatives who argue continued financial restraint will wreck industry, cause mass unemployment and, ultimately, social unrest.

Industrial chiefs and workers are also complaining about unpaid bills, unpaid wages and a shortage of supplies.

Mr. Yeltsin cannot overlook this message, underlined by the elections results. But he is caught in a political vice.

The West is pressing hard for action to cut the budget deficit and harness inflation.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, whose influence has grown markedly over the last few weeks of wrangling, stood by his conservative First Deputy Premier Alexander Zaveryukha and Central Bank chief Viktor Geraschenko, whose dismissal Mr. Fyodorov had demanded.

Privatisation Minister Anatoly Chubais, who, like Mr. Fyodorov and Mr. Gaidar, campaigned for December's parliamentary elections for the pro-Yeltsin bloc, Russia's Choice, said he would accept

Mr. Chernomyrdin's offer to stay on.

"It is hard for me to speak about the whole government or forecast its destiny, but I can speak for myself," Mr. Chubais told Russian Radio.

"I am obliged to complete the job for which I stood for election. Privatisation will be brought to its conclusion."

Major Russian newspapers were unanimous in saying that Russia's government was moving towards a more conservative course, but the consequences remained unclear.

"On Monday, Yeltsin accepted Gaidar's resignation. It remains only to finish off his allies and we, the Democrats, will not be able to support the president in the Duma (parliament)," a commentary in the *Literaturnaya Gazeta* weekly said.

"It will not be clear who he will still be able to rely on," it added.

Mr. Fyodorov said Wednesday he was ready to stay in the Russian government, provided there were no radical changes to the reform process. Interfax News Agency said.

"I have not resigned and am not going to resign as long as government policy does not change to signal the end of reforms," Mr. Fyodorov told the agency.

But Mr. Fyodorov, who was finance minister and deputy prime minister in the old Russian government, made it clear that he wanted to retain both posts in a future administration.

On Wednesday he seemed to have dropped this demand and indicated only that his main condition was retaining the post of deputy premier.

## Italy's Christian Democrats split before poll

ROME (R) — Italy's once-dominant Christian Democrats staged their own funeral ahead of national elections on March 28 that seem certain to break the scandal-hit party's decades-old grip on power.

But their relaunch Tuesday as the Popular Party, a new name to emphasise a break with past discredited by corruption revelations, was clouded by a walkout by dissident members.

Rather, he said once "the conditions of pacification" had been achieved, changes could be considered through the "legal political process."

The government said 107 people have been killed since the uprising and counteroffensive by 14,000 troops that forced the rebels to retreat into mountains and jungles. Church officials said the death toll was far higher.

The government subsequently ordered a unilateral ceasefire on Jan. 12, and the rebels said later they were abiding by that ceasefire to "open channels" for dialogue.

On Sunday, President Carloss Salinas De Gortari offered an amnesty.

The Christian Democrats, who had held power in coalitions ever since World War II, were humiliated in local elections last year as voters reacted to news of their involvement in entrenched bribery and corruption among Italy's political elite.

Several prominent party figures, including Giulio Andreotti, seven times prime minister and a symbol of post-war Italy, are also under investigation over alleged mafia links.

Adm. Inman, 62, said he thought he would have been confirmed easily by the Senate, but spoke of a supposed plot by Senate Republican leader Bob Dole and Mr. Safire, who had sharply attacked Adm. Inman as "a tax cheat."

There were reports, which both will probably deny, that there was a trade between Mr. Safire and Senator Dole, that if Senator Dole would turn up the heat on my nomination that Safire would turn up the heat on Whitewater development," he said, referring to the centre ground of Italy's fractious politics.

"A pact would recognise his leadership of government... but it must be based on a relationship of equality," he said.

Sen. Dole brushed off the suggestion of a conspiracy. He told reporters Adm. Inman was "unqualified to be secretary of defence if he has fantasies like that." He said Adm. Inman would face tough questions in the confirmation process, but that came with the job.

Mr. Segni spearheaded the campaign for the abolition of Italy's discredited proportional representation system. It has been replaced by a new, mainly majority voting formula that will make alliances crucial to success in the elections.

## Inman cites conspiracy for withdrawal move

WASHINGTON (R) — Retired Admiral Bobby Ray Inman said Tuesday he was withdrawing as President Bill Clinton's nominee for defence secretary, citing a conspiracy against him and a "modern McCarthyism" in U.S. media and politics.

In an extraordinary hour-long news conference, Adm. Inman lashed out at what he called "vitriolic" attacks on him by New York Times columnist William Safire among others and said he had decided he was not prepared to "put up with that garbage just to do our public service."

White House officials rejected Adm. Inman's letter of withdrawal and Mr. Clinton's brief acceptance letter but declined comment. The president ignored reporters' questions when he returned to the White House from a routine physical exam.

The announcement was a setback for the president, who has failed to establish a settled national security team and last month eased out Defence Secretary Les Aspin following policy confusion over conflicts in Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti. In his news conference in

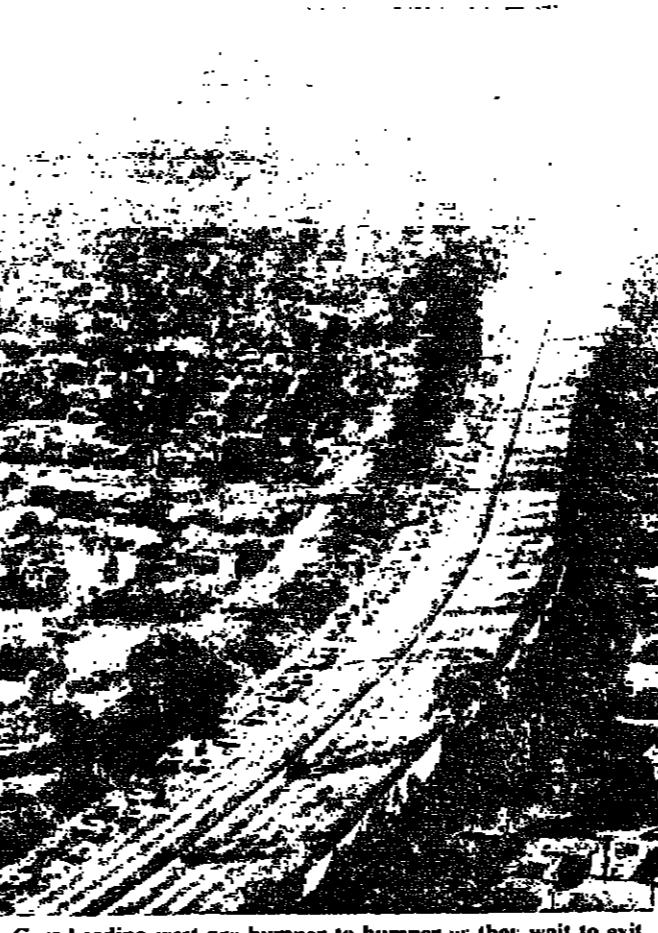
Austin, Texas, Adm. Inman spoke darkly of conspiracies against himself and an "era of modern McCarthyism" — the latter a reference to the 1950s campaign in which people were branded as Communists and often not given the opportunity to face their accuser.

Adm. Inman, 62, said he thought he would have been confirmed easily by the Senate, but spoke of a supposed plot by Senate Republican leader Bob Dole and Mr. Safire, who had sharply attacked Adm. Inman as "a tax cheat."

There were reports, which both will probably deny, that there was a trade between Mr. Safire and Senator Dole, that if Senator Dole would turn up the heat on my nomination that Safire would turn up the heat on Whitewater development," he said, referring to the centre ground of Italy's fractious politics.

"A pact would recognise his leadership of government... but it must be based on a relationship of equality," he said.

Mr. Segni spearheaded the campaign for the abolition of Italy's discredited proportional representation system. It has been replaced by a new, mainly majority voting formula that will make alliances crucial to success in the elections.



Cars heading west are bumper to bumper as they wait to exit before the break in the road caused by the earthquake that rocked the Los Angeles area. The freeway is almost empty heading eastward into the city as commuters look for an alternate route (AFP photo)

## Los Angeles quake ranks costliest in U.S. history

LOS ANGELES (R) — The death toll climbed to 42 Tuesday in the aftermath of a powerful earthquake that left 20,000 Los Angeles area residents homeless, wrecked the region's network of freeways and caused billions of dollars in damage.

With the nation's second largest city still in shock following Monday's magnitude-6.6 quake, strong aftershocks continued rattling nerves and hampering efforts to clear the rubble.

A day after Los Angeles' most violent quake in two decades, insurance experts came up with a staggering estimate of losses — more than \$7 billion.

That was the damage caused by the 1989 San Francisco earthquake — until now the costliest in U.S. history — and officials of one major research firm said the losses in Los Angeles were actually much higher.

More than 2,800 people were injured, 530 of them seriously enough to be admitted for treatment at local hospitals. Red Cross officials issued urgent appeals for blood donors.

Rescue workers pulled the last body from the ruins of an apartment building in the suburb of Northridge — the 16th victim killed when the structure collapsed, crushing people on the ground floor as they slept.

The death toll, which stood at 30 Monday night, climbed throughout the day as the search for survivors continued.

Even as aftershocks made the work treacherous, workers armed with explosives and earth-moving equipment quickly set about the task of clearing away the rubble. Repairs were expected to take up to 18 months.

## Russia moves to allay concerns over troop remarks

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Russia moved to dispel fears about a possible hardening of its attitude towards the Baltic states Wednesday, saying key comments by Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev had been distorted by ITAR-TASS news agency.

The Christian Democrats, who had held power in coalitions ever since World War II, were humiliated in local elections last year as voters reacted to news of their involvement in entrenched bribery and corruption among Italy's political elite.

Several prominent party figures, including Giulio Andreotti, seven times prime minister and a symbol of post-war Italy, are also under investigation over alleged mafia links.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 11 die in Russian plane crashes

MOSCOW (AFP) — A military transport plane crashed Wednesday near Tver, 150 kilometres north of Moscow, killing up to 11 people, the ITAR-TASS News Agency reported, quoting emergency officials. It said that up to 11 people may have been killed when the plane, a heavy cargo Antonov-22, crashed. The plane had taken off at 11:30 a.m. (0930 GMT) from a military airport near Tver. Its pilot had radioed that there was an explosion on board at about 11:40 a.m. A helicopter was at the crash site trying to retrieve the black box that reports on the flight. It was not clear how many people were aboard the plane. The crash was the latest in a series of accidents involving Soviet-era planes, the last of which occurred in early January when a Tupolev 154 airliner crashed near the Siberian city of Irkutsk killing 125 people. In late December, 36 people died when a transport plane crashed during landing in Armenia and in November a Antonov-124 cargo plane crashed in southeastern Iran killing 17 passengers and crew members on board.

### 15 killed in Sri Lankan bus bombing

COLOMBO (R) — At least 15 passengers were killed and up to 40 injured when a bomb believed planted by Tamil separatists exploded in a crowded bus in north-central Sri Lanka, police said. The bus was carrying mostly Sinhalese, the island's majority community, and was nearing a police checkpoint when the bomb went off near an army camp at Ramewwa in Anuradhapura district, about 200 kilometres from Colombo. A brief military statement, however, said only seven were killed and 42 injured in the attack. A military spokesman earlier said the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam were suspected of involvement in the bombing. A local councillor, who was a bus passenger, said the bomb may have been planted under a seat in the rear of the vehicle.

### Deep freeze kills 57 in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The blast of Arctic cold sweeping through the central and eastern United States since Sunday has been blamed for 57 deaths and has caused schools, businesses and even a brewery in Wisconsin to shut down. With the thermometer dipping to the double digits below zero Celsius and bone-chilling windchill factors approaching minus 55 degrees Celsius (minus 70 degrees Fahrenheit) Americans from Minnesota to Maine are being warned to stay indoors. On top of the frigid air, snow, sleet and in some areas ice have made roadways treacherous. Most of the 57 victims of the cold snap were killed on icy roads or by heart attacks while shoveling snow. A newborn froze to death Monday in an unheated house in Dayton, Ohio, where the temperature fell to a record 32 degrees below zero Celsius (25 degrees below Fahrenheit).

### Gummen wound Crimean Tatar leader

KIEV (R) — Gunmen opened fire on a prominent member of Crimea's Tatar minority, seriously wounding him and killing two bodyguards two days after presidential elections in the region. Tatar officials said Wednesday, Eskander Nemetov, the sole Tatar member of Crimea's local parliament, was getting out of his car in the city of Simferopol Tuesday night when the attackers struck. He is among 11 people in serious condition in hospital. Russian nationalist Yuri Meshkov finished first in Sunday's first round of the presidential election in Crimea, an "autonomous republic" in Ukraine. But he has since backed away from campaign promises to reunite the peninsula with Russia. He got more than twice as many votes as Nikolai Bagrov, the sole candidate who favoured a stronger Crimea under Ukrainian control and is well placed to win a run-off on Jan. 30.

### Husbands wash up, but ironing too hot to handle

LONDON (R) — The nineties British husband is happy to do the vacuum-cleaning and more than willing to get his hands wet washing up, according to a survey published Monday. But the cooker remains a mystery to most married men and the iron is certainly too hot to handle, said the survey. Researchers who questioned 2,000 married couples found more than 70 per cent of men never cooked and only two per cent did the ironing often. Two-thirds helped with cleaning and more than half regularly washed dishes. "It probably means that we shall be using more male models in our catalogue," said Nigel Swatey, chief executive of the house-hold products company that organised the survey.

### China increases missile production

BEIJING (AFP) — China's missile production grew by 53.9 per cent last year, compared to 1992, Xinhua reported Wednesday. Zhu Yuli, president of China's Aviation industry, did not give any production figures, the news agency said. "This spectacular increase shows a great weapons-production effort by China, and a marked increase in military exports," a Western expert said. China was accused by the United States of delivering missiles to countries such as Pakistan, Iran and Syria.

### U.S. official removed from U.N. post

UNITED NATIONS (AFP) — The highest-ranking U.S. official at the United Nations has been removed from her job after disagreements with Secretary General Boutros Ghali, officials said. Dr. Ghali refused to renew the one-year contract of Melissa Wells, who held the title of undersecretary general for administration and management and was heading an effort to root out fraud and mismanagement at the international organisation. "It is unfortunate that the secretary general lost confidence in her," said Madeleine Albright, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. in Washington. State Department spokesman Michael McCurry said, "The secretary general wanted someone else in the position." The 62-year-old Wells clashed with the secretary general over several issues, and in her letter of resignation obtained by the Washington Post, she accused him of keeping too many decisions to himself. She added that he was "not fully benefiting" from the resources of the U.N. staff because it had been "too difficult and all too rare" for them to find out what he wanted to accomplish.

### Quake shakes Indonesian province

JAKARTA (R) — A strong earthquake measuring 5.5 on the Richter Scale shook Indonesia's remote Irian Jaya province Wednesday but there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage, a meteorological official said. The official, Budi Nugroho, told Reuters by telephone from the provincial capital Jayapura that the focus of the quake was believed to be deep beneath the seabed about 550 kilometres west of the city. "It was strong but deep, about 35 kilometres below the surface. I don't expect any damage or casualties because it is deep," he said. The U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colorado, reported the quake measured 6.9 on the Richter Scale.

### Ghali arrives in Netherlands

AMSTERDAM (AFP) — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali arrived

# Sports

## Brown's 23 points help beat Rockets

NBA

HOUSTON (R) — Dee Brown scored 23 points and had seven assists as the Boston Celtics defeated the Houston Rockets 95-83 Tuesday.

Robert Parish, the oldest player in the league at 40, did well in battle of centres with Hakeem Olajuwon, collecting 19 points and a season-high 17 rebounds — compared to 28 points and 12 boards for the Rockets' centre.

Sherman Douglas added 17 points and six assists to help Boston win its second straight game.

In Seattle, Kendall Gill led five Seattle players in double figures with 19 points as the Sonics downed the Los Angeles Lakers, 103-88.

Shawn Kemp added 18 points, and Nick Van Exel had 22 points for Los Angeles, which suffered its fourth straight loss.

Gary Payton scored 16 points and dished out nine assists and keyed the stretch run to help the Sonics improve to 17-1 at home.

In Phoenix, Dan Majerle scored 24 of his 27 points in the first three quarters when the Phoenix Suns built a 17-point lead on the way to a 113-103 victory over the Dallas Mavericks.

The loss was the 10th in a row for the Mavericks, who fell to 2-33.

Phoenix played without injured stars Charles Barkley and Kevin Johnson, but were carried to victory by Majerle, A.C. Green and Oliver Miller.

In Milwaukee, Jon Barry



Williams-Renault F1 manager Frank Williams (left) and British Damon Hill (AFP photo)

## Senna joins up with Williams

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — Brazilian Ayrton Senna has made his first official appearance as a Williams driver — in the safety of a hotel lounge rather than speeding around a race track.

Senna appeared late Tuesday at a reception laid on by the team to launch their 1994 challenge.

The three-time world champion, who has replaced retired French world champion Alain Prost, appeared very relaxed when he stood alongside his new teammate Briton Damon Hill.

Senna said: "It's all going to be a bit of a guessing game this year but I suppose I have to say that if I can be as happy at the

end of the season as I have felt in the past few weeks it will have been a great year for me.

"There have been so many changes both with the regulations and for me with a new team that I know it will be a very tough championship."

"But I am looking forward to it very much and am hoping for a very competitive season."

"Damon knows how to win after his three Grand Prix victories last season and I think he will be even more competitive in 1994. I'm sure it will be tough for us both and I hope we will both enjoy the whole experience very much despite all the usual expectations of controversy. I am looking forward to it very much."

Senna's new team boss Frank Williams also appeared on stage during the reception held at the Palacio Hotel in Estoril and he admitted to "great satisfaction" in signing the Brazilian to his team, 11 years after he had first given him the chance to test one of his cars.

"It is true I have been an admirer of Ayrton for a long time," said Williams.

"This gives me very great personal satisfaction. But I am fearful he will think too highly of Williams — so I hope he will not be too disappointed."

"I think we have two very strong drivers in the strongest driver combination in F1 so if we don't win the championship it will not be their fault."

**Marathon chess battle ends in Dutch victory**

WIJK AAN ZEE, The Netherlands (R) — The longest game in the world chess championships candidates final ended Tuesday in an extraordinary victory for Dutch Paul Van Der Sterren after Ma sacked 1,500 metre world champion Liu Dong for defying his demands to dump her boyfriend and cut her long hair.

The win leaves Van Der Sterren gained the upper hand but after six hours' play the game was adjourned overnight.

However Van Der Sterren had other ideas. Analysing with his assistants deep into the night he found an obscure trap for his opponent and the inexperienced American, barely half his age, played too quickly Tuesday and fell into the snare.

Van Der Sterren, 37, tied with the United States' sole representative Gata Kamsky, 19, at one win each in the eight game match.

The marathon struggle between Kamsky and Van Der Sterren was rated as the best game of the championships so far.

Kamsky, playing with the white pieces, sacrificed his

queen on the 20-second move of a Ruy Lopez opening, a strategem he had clearly prepared at home. The sacrifice led to mind-boggling complications which led to severe time trouble for Van Der Sterren.

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## NATO experts work on Bosnia strike plans

### Serbs, Croats sign accord

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ordered its military experts here Wednesday to work with the United Nations on final preparations for possible air strikes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, diplomats said.

But they added that any NATO military action, particularly bombing to break the Serb blockade of the mainly-Muslim towns of Srebrenica and Tuzla, still depended on a go-ahead from U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali.

NATO's political executive, the North Atlantic Council (NAC), met Wednesday to follow through a decision at last week's summit of the 16-nation alliance to prepare for bombing raids on Serb positions around Srebrenica and Tuzla.

Detailed plans for such raids were prepared by commanders of U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) last week and handed to Dr. Ghali in Geneva on Monday.

They are now being studied by the U.N.'s special representative in ex-Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, who must then submit his recommendations to the U.N. and subsequently to NATO.

In Geneva, the latest talks looked set to end in failure, but Croatia and rump Yugoslavia signed an accord restoring limited diplomatic ties.

The accord was negotiated on the sidelines of Bosnian peace talks, which appeared to be going nowhere. Mediator Lord Owen said Bosnia's Serbs, Croats and Muslims were likely to return home and fight it out on the battlefield.

The second day of talks began with a meeting between the mediators and presidents Slobodan Milosevic and Franjo Tudjman of Serbia and Croatia. Serbia is the dominant republic in rump Yugoslavia, which also includes Montenegro.

The Serb-Zagreb accord stopped short of mutual diplomatic recognition. The two

governments agreed to open offices in each other's capitals on Feb. 15.

Presidents Milosevic and Tudjman shook hands after their foreign ministers signed the agreement, pledging to work for "just and lasting solution of the crisis" in former Yugoslavia.

After Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia, Serbia and Croatia fought a six-month war that ended with a U.N.-mediated truce in January.

The two countries are accused of supporting ethnic Serbs and ethnic Croats against the Muslim-led government in Bosnia's civil war. More than 200,000 people have died in the fighting.

With the fighting intensifying in Bosnia and the parties apparently preparing for new offensives after winter, the Geneva peace discussions included the possibility of international arbitration as a way out of the impasse.

The Muslim-led government in Sarajevo and the Croats agreed in principle to submit all territorial differences to a panel that could be created by the U.N. Security Council, a Bosnian spokesman said.

But he added that details of the scheme were still under discussion and Serbia's Milosevic, chief patron of the separatist Serbs who control 70 per cent of Bosnia was cool to the idea.

The spokesman, Mirza Hadzic, said Mr. Tudjman made the proposal for arbitration at a meeting with his Bosnian counterpart Alija Izetbegovic last week in Bonn.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said President Saddam made the charge in a speech to members of a European group supporting an end to sanctions against Iraq.

President Saddam mentioned the outcry which followed media reports that Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait had taken premature babies out of incubators and left them to die.

"These false reports," which were later proved to be wrong, served as a "pretext to declare war" and caused "casualties on all sides," he said.

The Iraqi leader urged members of the delegation to carry on "their attempts to correct European public opinion so the sacrifices of the war may

## Regent calls for establishment of body for inter-faith dialogue

### AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday called for the establishment of a religious institute whose main task would be the promotion of inter-faith dialogue in the Middle East, since this region is the source of monotheistic religions.

In the concluding session of the 11th Islamic Christian dialogue which was organised by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research in cooperation with the Vatican council on promoting relations with other faiths, Prince Hassan said such an institute would contribute to crystallising thoughts and ideas promoting the cause of peace in the region.

Conveying to the participants in the dialogue the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein, Prince Hassan stressed the need to expand the participation of youth in inter-faith dialogue and to make such meetings include the participation of all segments of society other than the elite only. He said that he believes university and college curricula should

include ideas and concepts affirming the importance of inter-faith dialogues.

Statements issued by the Vatican condemning the occupier and aggressor at any time and in any place had contributed to shedding light on the tragedies of many people, including the Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Prince said.

The Crown Prince proposed making the Mediterranean sea linking the Arab World and Europe instead of being a sea splitting the two.

"Some people are ignorant about the essence of the Islamic message and accuse it of extremism at a time when 80 per cent of the world's refugees and displaced persons are Muslims," Prince Hassan said.

CARDINAL FRANCIS ARINZE, president of the Vatican council on promoting relations with other faiths, also addressed the gathering held at the Royal Court, saying the two-day conference signified the depth of understanding between the followers of Islam and Christianity, who represent more than half of the world's population.

"We should all work for the good of humanity to create a better world and make a brighter future for all peoples," Cardinal Arinze said. "Providence had brought us here and facilitated the holding of this dialogue at the present time in history to work together seriously to achieve this goal through the exploitation of all available means, including the media, which as we have seen in the past, had the greatest influence in making it easier for us to achieve our goals."

The cardinal voiced hope that this meeting will be an incentive for the participants to be more prepared for the next meeting which will be held in 1995 in Rome under the motto: "Religion and the Environment."

The Vatican official voiced admiration of the special relationship between Muslims and Christians in Jordan and commended the Islamic-Christian joint culture which represents the accumulation of centuries-old relationships distinguished for justice and peace.

The cardinal presented Prince Hassan with the Arabic translation of old scrolls as a token gift.

## Saddam says disinformation used to justify Gulf war

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has accused the United States of using "lies" and disinformation to justify the war against Iraq after it invaded Kuwait.

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"These false reports," which were later proved to be wrong, served as a "pretext to declare war" and caused "casualties on all sides," he said.

The Iraqi leader urged members of the delegation to carry on "their attempts to correct European public opinion so the sacrifices of the war may

serve to stop the same mistakes happening again."

He accused the United States, without naming it, of "talking about democracy and human rights while at the same time cutting people's throats and leaving them to die of hunger."

INA did not mention the Security Council's decision Tuesday not to ease the sanctions imposed on Iraq in August 1990 on the grounds that Baghdad had still not met the conditions imposed by the U.N.

"Sir, allow me to salute your courage, power and indefatigability," Mr. Galloway addressed President Saddam.

"I would like you to know that we are with you until Nasir (victory)...." Mr. Galloway said.

PANOS ECONOMIDES and Dimitrios Vounetas of Greek's parliament were also present. Mr. Galloway and the Greeks are part of a group set up in Athens last year to lobby for an easing or lifting of the U.N. embargo on Iraq.

Earlier this week, the inde-

tion Labour Party told President Saddam that Western public opinion was turning on Iraq's side.

George Galloway, a vocal opponent of U.N. trade sanctions on Iraq, was pictured with President Saddam on Iraqi television along with two Greek MPs from the ruling Pasok party after Tuesday's meeting.

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## JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JANUARY 20-21, 1994

## Algeria releases desert detainees

### COLUMN

#### Clinton is in excellent health

WASHINGTON (AFP) — A routine physical exam Tuesday found President Bill Clinton in excellent health despite persistent allergy problems and a slightly elevated cholesterol level, the White House said.

A ministry statement did not say how many of the 780 people the government says it has been held were released. Nor was it known how many people were under house arrest.

The cardinal voiced hope that this meeting will be an incentive for the participants to be more prepared for the next meeting which will be held in 1995 in Rome under the motto: "Religion and the Environment."

The steps were among measures to be taken to promote favourable conditions for the success of a national conference on the political future, the ministry statement said.

"This decision falls within the beginning of conciliatory measures to help the national conference succeed," the statement said.

The president of the current collegiate presidency, the High State Committee, expires on Jan. 31.

Some opposition parties have made their participation conditional on the direct or indirect participation of the FIS.

Others, however, say the FIS should not be allowed to take part, blaming it for the "terrorism" that has wracked Algeria for years.

The top leaders of the FIS are either in exile or serving jail terms on conviction of inciting violence, undermining state security and related charges.

The president of the Algerian League for the Defence of Human Rights, Abdul Nour Ali Yahia, who is currently held in the two camps of Ain M'Guel and Oued Namous.

Algeria's authorities are organising a national conference on Jan. 25 and 26 to find a political consensus on who should govern the country for the next three years.

The authorities say they want Muslim fundamentalists to take part. The FIS took a huge first-round lead in Algeria's first multi-party elections at the end of 1991, but the authorities scrapped the poll and banned the FIS.

Earlier this month, the inde-

pendent Al Watan daily reported that some 50 people had been freed from a detention centre at Ain M'Guel, where they were held for more than a year.

That move was announced last week by the spokesman of the National Dialogue Commission (CDN). Abdul Kader Ben Salah, at the behest of political parties due to gather for the conference.

The mandate of the current collegiate presidency, the High State Committee, expires on Jan. 31.

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